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FINANCE MINISTERS SPEAK AT MADRID IDB MEETING

Argentine Minister Sigaut

PY072051 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA)--Economy and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut today in Spain confirmed the present government's decision to continue the policy created by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz during the preceding stage, but going deeper in the struggle against inflation.

He said that inflation had been reduced to "more reasonable levels" during the former administration after the "insufferable" heights it had reached in 1975 and at the beginning of 1976, but that despite all the "instruments" applied by Martinez de Hoz, the latter "attacked the effects," while the inflation "will now be attacked in its deep roots."

Sigaut spoke to the General Assembly of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which is now being held in Madrid, and referred several times to Argentina's great potential in the field of energy, particularly that of hydrocarbons, stressing the prospects of gas sales to Brazil and Uruguay.

He pointed out the great importance of the recent discovery of a large offshore deposit "of great potential" and of the agreements concluded between Government Oil Deposits (YPF) and "several consortiums of private companies" regarding "the search for and possible exploitation of eight land and seven sea areas."

In his speech, Sigaut praised the IDB decision to incorporate "a large group of countries from outside the region" and reviewed the international panorama characterized "by economic and political uncertainties" among which he particularly mentioned the decline "of the growth rate of the industrialized countries, the worsening of the international energy situation and the inclination toward protectionism," all of which threaten "the equilibrium established at the end of the 1960's."

He then expressed his appreciation of the relations between the IDB and Argentina during 1980 "for the understanding shown" by the former for "the problems" of the latter.

He stressed that the matter of energy poses "a serious structural problem" for the world which requires "large contributions of imagination and creativity and enormous financial resources," for which reason Argentina hopes for "technical-financial cooperation" from the IDB.

He also stated that the IDB should pay attention to the growth of foodstuff production by means of "a group of activities which go beyond matters strictly belonging to farming and cattlebreeding and enter the fields of technology, industry and marketing."

According to a report released here by the press office of the ministry, Sigaut began his speech at 1130 Argentine time. He maintained that "many of the nations in Latin America lost their former dynamism in the last decade or even fell behind positions already reached."

After pointing out the importance of the growth of the exports of manufactured goods to the industrialized countries he stressed the need for "making the industrial base of the region ever more competitive," which should be an objective for the region, but he observed that "the impulse should not come from weak and artificially maintained industrial activities."

He then emphasized the results obtained in the agrarian area where there have been increases of production and "substantial growth of yields." He particularly valued "those results" because they were obtained "during one of the most serious economic world crises of this century and during a time of political instability and growing threats to peace."

Particularly referring to Argentina, he maintained that "there have been some highly positive results lately which deserve to be pointed out," among which he stressed the achievements in the area of energy, all of which form "solid bases for the expanding development of private investment."

Mexican Secretary Ibarra Munoz

FL072229 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1832 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By special correspondent Amado Espitia]

[Text] Madrid, Spain, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Confrontation with industrialized countries is not the solution to Latin America's problems. It is the formulation and integration of specific development programs, Mexico's finance and public credit secretary, David Ibarra Munoz, has told the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) governors.

Speaking at the 22d assembly of IDB governors taking place here, the Mexican representative also said that the consumption habits of the middle and upper classes must not be patterned after those of the rich countries so as to safeguard the minimum living standards of the majority groups of Latin America and avoid the concentration of wealth. Speaking to more than 2,700 participants, ministers, international financial organizations representatives and observers from world economic circles, Ibarra Munoz expounded on the need for Latin American nations to be included in industrialization, technology, trade and finances in order to establish a new international economic order.

He stressed that the only way to safeguard a minimum standard of living for the majority groups was to set aside the consumption patterns of rich countries and, in this way avoid the concentration of wealth.

Ibarra Munoz described Latin America's situation and said that it must not be forgotten that the most pressing needs of the region are in the areas of foodstuffs, trade, production and energy, and therefore the IDB must step forward to solve these problems. He said that the IDB must turn into and act as a multilateral financing mechanism so that it can foster the development of each country always on the basis of individual criteria.

He said that it is important for the bank to consider the democratic movements of Latin America which are seeking to devise new political systems and new societies on individual bases. He urged the IDB to adjust and renew its operational policies and emphasize financial support of multinational projects in a broader scale. Above all, he said, a reaffirmation of international cooperation and reinforcement of multilateralism are imperative.

He said that an international economic order must be created that includes and attends to developing countries in Latin America as well as in any other region of the world. He insisted that the IDB must change without prejudice to what it has already accomplished, in order to be able to face the new circumstances in the Latin American region.

Earlier, the Mexican official explained that the principal problems of Latin America are tied in with the dynamics of the world economy and surface as unequal balances of payments, deterioration in trade terms and the problem of indebtedness, with internal repercussions that generate a decline in the rate of growth of the gross national product and a concentration of wealth which tend to reinforce social injustice.

Speaking on energy, Ibarra Munoz said that financing, especially of a multinational nature, must be mobilized without ceding any sovereignty or granting privileges, in order to rationalize the use of various supply sources and then achieve the orderly export of those resources and their demand.

At this point, he noted that Mexico's position in this regard is precisely that set forth by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at the United Nations concerning a world energy program and the financial cooperation plan devised by oil producers for Central American and Caribbean countries.

Concluding, the finance secretary reiterated Mexico's position that less-developed countries must be helped and the sovereignty of nations defended.

Fourteen governors addressed the third session of this assembly in representation of member countries of the IDB. It was announced at this meeting that the IDB obtained approximately $25 million through the sale of bonds on the Dutch capital market.

EDUCATION MINISTERS SPEAK AT QUITO UNESCO MEETING

Dominican Minister Maynard

FL081652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Quito, Ecuador, 8 Apr (CANA)--Charles A. Maynard, minister of education in the Commonwealth of Dominica, has emphasized at a conference on education here that his was a "small island state" and wondered up to what point the international community was prepared to adapt its present methods to accommodate the needs of such states.

The inter-governmental conference has been convened by UNESCO to launch a major project in education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Mr Maynard told the delegates that natural disasters wrought by hurricanes recently were a major obstacle to the synchronization of physical reconstruction and the restructuring of the education system in Dominica.

As to certain aspects of the major project, he suggested that consideration be given to the diversification of syllabi in the teaching of agriculture, to the high cost of books and to modalities that facilitate access to assistance from international organizations. He added that the presentation of a project to international bodies for assistance was so complex that there were often dramatic losses in time and resources.

Jamaican, Surinamese Ministers

FL081706 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Quito, Ecuador, 8 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica has made a stirring appeal here for help on an international scale so that the country might begin to meet the educational aspirations of its people. Dr Mavis Gilmour, Jamaican minister of education, addressed the second day of a UNESCO-convened intergovernmental regional meeting for the launching of a major project in the field of education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Minister Gilmour stated that the so-called declaration of Mexico held special significance for Jamaica, since many of her country's national problems in education are mirrored therein. She said it was only through the encouragement of other nations that these formidable challenges may be faced.

The Jamaican minister spoke of the problems facing her country's educational institutions from the pre-primary level, through primary schools with their 30 percent average absenteeism and a (?19) percent drop-out rate and the islands 53 percent illiteracy.

She said however that a proper school building program was under way and government has accorded priority to universal primary education for 6 to 12 year olds for the 1980's.

Secondary and teritary education is also receiving government attention as to improving standards. But most spectacular effort is one designed to put some 300,000 young people through a 4-year literacy and skills-training program that has already received a fair degree of international recognition, she said.

Dr A. Li Fo Sjoe, head of the Suriname delegation and director of development services in the Ministry of Education and Community Development, stated that the goal of universal basic education for the region by the year 1999 was a worthy undertaking.

Dr Sjoe went on to outline what he saw as some general objectives for consideration by the meeting. These were to optimize use of the educational process as a tool of social, economic and cultural development of the nation in general, and the socially disadvantaged groups in suburban and rural areas in particular.

REGION'S STATE-OWNED STATIONS MEET IN COSTA RICA

PA022059 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Report by Radio Nacional General Director Lorenzo Sanchez Galan from San Jose, Costa Rica--live telephone relay]

[Excerpt] The first meeting of the Association of State-Owned Radio and Television Stations has just ended here with the attendance of representatives from Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. Delegates from Spain and Italy participated as guests. Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Chile and the Dominican Republic are also members of this organization but they did not send representatives.

The sessions--in which the main groundwork is being laid for a practical operation plan and specific formulas are being formulated to start working immediately through multilateral and bilateral agreements among the members to use the resources of each institution for the benefit of the others--were held in a friendly atmosphere.

The National System of Cultural Radio and Television of Costa Rica sponsored the event.

OCLAE ISSUES SOLIDARITY STATEMENT ON HAITI

FL071736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE--has released a statement in our capital on the occasion of the international campaign of solidarity with the people of Haiti. The statement calls on all Latin American and Caribbean student organizations to double their solidarity with the struggle of the people and students of that country and to denounce the Duvalierist repression and terror and repudiate the discriminatory Yankee policy concerning Haitian refugees.

Latin American and Caribbean students, says OCLAE's statement, reaffirm their irreversible and active solidarity with the Haitian fighters whose value and combat spirit symbolize L'Ouverture, Dessalines and other heroes at this time of confrontation against the dictatorship and for freedom.

BRIEFS

OCLAE AWARD--The Jose Rafael Varona order has been awarded by the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, to Uruguayan patriot Liber Seregni. Hugo Villar, executive secretary of the Uruguayan Broad Front Abroad, was present when the OCLAE made the announcement and said that the award represented solidarity with Seregni and all Uruguayan political prisoners. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Mar 81 FL]

PRESIDENT VIOLA DISCUSSES FUTURE INTENTIONS

PY081801 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM)--President Roberto Viola said today that freedom of expression is the hallmark of democracy and that, since Argentina is moving in that direction, freedom of expression should be encouraged all the time. The chief of state made this remark while visiting the press room of Government House.

During his short talk with the journalists, President Viola also said that Argentina has already given its reply on the Beagle question to the Holy See and that it is awaiting a decision which will hopefully satisfy the legitimate interests of Argentina, adding that a positive result is expected.

As for the participation of the Peronists in a dialogue with the government, he said that there will be no decision on that as long as that party lacks valid structures. I cannot tell you with which sector of Peronism we will talk, he said.

During his talk with the journalists, President Viola expressed his profound respect for the press, which he considers as an opinion-molding element of high value, adding that the responsiblity to be considered that way is up to all journalists in the country. Viola then said that he never had problems with the press and noted that all journalists have conducted themselves in a manner deserving of the utmost respect. The chief of state promised to hold periodic meetings with all the journalists accredited to the Government House.

Asked about the possible modification of salary readjustments, Viola replied that it is inappropriate to talk about readjustments or modifications and then added that the problem will certainly be studied thoroughly to resolve any distortion which might exist in the system. If such distortions exist, they will certainly be straightened out. He then said that the question will be analyzed shortly in order to have a more consistent, and especially more just, system.

Questioned about making public expenditures more reasonable and whether that will imply the dismissal of government employees, Viola said that first the problem of fiscal deficit will have to be tackled with determination. Regarding government employees, he noted that they are just an element in that context, and that the fundamental objective to be sought is making the function of the state more reasonable so that it will have no more than a supportive role. The armed forces government really seeks to carry out an analysis which may involve, first of all, the consideration of these functions and the degree of state responsibility for each function. Secondly, he added, we will analyze the organizations which are carrying out the functions which really concern us and share functions with the state; and only thirdly will we analyze the personnel which make up each of these organizations.

Regarding the fiscal deficit, he said that it will be tackled in two different fields: one is expenditures, trying to make things more reasonable and reducing every expense that can be considered superfluous. The second aspect will be that of revenue, not by seeking to increase tax pressures, but by exclusively seeking to eliminate the factor which for any Argentine is extremely regretable: this means tax evasion, which is reaching large amounts and involves many people, which is not appropriate to a civilized and developed country like ours.

On this same subject, he quoted remarks made by Minister Sigaut before leaving Madrid, Spain, which he believes are sufficiently explicit. We will try to tackle this issue as strongly as possible, so that those who have to pay, pay.

Asked again with which sectors or Peronism he will hold a dialogue, General Viola stated that the officials of the national reorganization process on several occasions have already talked about the subject of Peronism.

We have made it clear that the subversive and corrupted people have been pushed by the process, regardless of the degree of their corruption. Regarding Peronism, we feel that once the structures of an overall and absolutely democratic party are appropriately set, we will be able to hold a dialogue with the representative elements of that party. But it is still premature for me to try to tell you which sector of the Peronists will have that representation.

He reaffirmed that he will talk with groups or sectors which may have total and absolute representation.

Asked whether Argentina will send a tripartite delegation to the forthcoming meeting of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and if so, how the representatives will be elected, Viola stated that it is still impossible to set guidelines on this subject.

In answer to another question whether the resignation of Argentine Ambassador to the United States Jorge Aja Espil, has been accepted, he said he was not aware of such a rumor, and he said that regarding the designation of a new ambassador to that country nothing has been decided.

Viola visited the press room where he was welcomed by Juan Maria Coria, head of the Government House circle of reporters, who greeted him and introduced him to the reporters who usually cover Government House.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE

FY080206 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1250 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Rawson, Chubut, 7 Apr (TELAM)--The interior minister, Maj Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, has asserted that in this new stage of the process for national reorganization, justicialism is a valid interlocutor, although he declined to day, because he considers it too early yet, what this political force's role will be in the dialogue that is to be implemented in order to draft the statute of the political parties.

He added that all representative sectors pertaining to political activities will be consulted in the process that will conclude with the drafting of the statute.

In statements he made yesterday to local journalists after having installed Rear Adm Niceto Ayerra as the new governor of Chubut Province, the interior minister indicated that, regarding the political dialogue implemented by the armed forces, during his tenure the task will be undertaken in accordance with what is established in the political bases with the objective of advancing in the task as the outlines become clear.

Peronist Leader's Response

FY082039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Resistencia, 8 Apr (NA)--The first vice president and acting president of the National Executive Board, Deolindo Bittel has stated that the remark of Interior Minister Horacio Liendo to the effect that Peronism is a valid interlocutor "shows that the armed forces government has finally realized that the Peronist movement is a fact in this country."

Bittel, who had been governor of Chaco Province, stated that "it is very pleasing to hear these words from an interior minister."

The Peronist politician expressed his wish that "these plans of General Liendo be fulfilled for this is not our hope alone but also of the other political parties."

Further on, the leader called for "the immediate release of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron" and indicated that the plan for drawing up the statute of political parties is "very encouraging" because "the parties will be asked to comment on it and this is the right way to do it."

Bittel said that "there must be prior talk and not a mere presentation of a finished document about which one can do nothing but say yes."

Bittel also expressed his opinion in the sense that "the men and women who feel themselves to be Peronists should not participate in the current administration because "we Peronists are not ruled by lusts nor do we have a fondness for money. We have ideals and we struggle to fulfill them in battlefield or anywhere else."

OPPOSITION NATIONAL BUSINESS ASSEMBLY DISBANDS

PY082020 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The National Business Assembly (CONAE), formed in Rosario in October 1980, is to be dissolved as from today, according to an entity spokesman.

He told the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency that CONAE had served its purpose of adopting a strong critical stand towards the economic policy followed by former President Videla's Minister of Economy Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz.

"We will now await future developments during the government of President Roberto Viola, but this does not mean that members of CONAE will not continue to make their opinions known to the present regime" he said.

The spokesman said CONAE had kept a promise made earlier that it would not become a permanent association in opposition to government measures. He added, however, that if at any time in the future, businessmen felt that other sectors were facing the same problems, they might once again join forces to strengthen their position when opposing government policy they deemed detrimental to their interests.

On February 26, just a month before the end of Videla's term, CONAE members organized what it called a "Jornada de Reclamo Nacional" [Day of National Protest] to emphasize their disagreement with government policy. This was not very successful. CONAE also supported anti-government policy movements in several provinces, specially those in the Uco Valley of Mendoza, and the upper valley of Rio Negro.

PERONIST LEADERSHIP SCORES LABAKE TRIP TO U.S.

PY081848 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1108 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA)--The National Board of the Justicialist Party tacitly withdrew its backing from Juan Labake and other Peronists, who had gone to the United States in order to launch a campaign aimed at obtaining the release of former President Maria Martinez de Peron, on the grounds that these persons are not "representative" and have been claiming "powers which they do not have."

A communique signed by Justicialist Vice President Deolindo Bittel and the national attorney for the Justicialist Party, Torcuato Fino, stated that those who submit "any kind of petitions without the consent of the party leadership," have no authority whatsoever and such statements do not represent "the official position of the party" at all.

The communique scored those who carry out negotiations or submit petitions "outside our borders" because "problems between Argentines should be solved by Argentines."

BRIEFS

NEW URANIUM SEAMS--Mendoza, 27 Mar--An enormous explosion, in which 10,000 cubic meters of rock have been removed by means of 9 tons of dynamite yesterday, marked the starting point in the exploitation of Gaucho 1 and Gaucho 2 seams of the Sierra Pintada uranium deposit. The experts believe that the production of uranium--which can be found in great quantities in this area, 240 km from Mendoza--will begin in a few more weeks. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1255 GMT 27 Mar 81 PY]

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT DELEGATION MEETS PRESIDENT

Bolivia To Resume Activity

PY090024 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2250 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, announced here today that Bolivia will resume an active role in the Andean group within the framework of economic integration, respect for the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of its members, and political-ideological pluralism. Garcia Meza himself made the announcement to the three members of the Cartagena Agreement board who are visiting La Paz, at a meeting held this afternoon in the presidential palace.

'Reconciliation' Meeting Set

PY090208 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Apr (APF)--Pedro Carmona, a member of the Cartagena Agreement Board, announced here today that the Venezuelan Government is consulting the Andean Pact countries regarding a meeting of foreign ministers. Carmona indicated this would be a meeting to achieve reconciliation of agreement members Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. The Colombian representative also indicated that the pact's organizations will coordinate action with Bolivia so that the integration process can continue.

GOVERNMENT TO OPEN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN TAIWAN

PY060306 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Mar 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Bolivia has decided to open a diplomatic mission in the capital of Nationalist China, and a Bolivian official will travel to Taiwan to take over as charge d'affaires, according to the secretary general for information of the presidency. The initial report made known that, in order to open a diplomatic mission in Taiwan, the former Bolivian consul in Los Angeles and Miami, Jorge Eguino Parada--who had also previously filled diplomatic posts in the embassies in Ecuador and Brasil--will travel to Taipei.

RADIO STATIONS SUSPEND OFFICIAL DAILY NETWORK

PY081828 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Bolivian Radiobroadcasting Association (ASBORA) yesterday released the following communique, signed by its leaders:

The National Board of the Bolivian Radiobroadcasting Association feels that the announcement made by the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, that the official network of radio stations is hereby suspended, is a prudent measure, since it will help normalize the programming and operation of these stations. It will also contribute to improving the country's image abroad, considering that freedom of expression and information, as provided for by the current constitution, allows news broadcasting to the audience of each radio station within its normal schedule--of course, within the framework of being appropriate responsibility. Thus, in accordance with the announcement, the stations affiliated with ASBORA will suspend the official daily network.

[Dated] La Paz, 6 April 1981;

[Signed] Enrique Costas Salmon, president; Miguel Angel Dueri, vice president; Carlos Palenque, secretary general; Carlos Ponce Sangines, general adviser

PRESIDENT ALERTS ARMED FORCES TO MULTIPLE THREATS

PY031450 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0235 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Apr (LATIN)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated here today that the Chilean Armed Forces must be permanently on alert to repel any aggression on the country.

"Many are the threats to this country, but some are worse than others," Pinochet emphasized during the graduation ceremony held at the school for paratroops and special armed forces. "Our duty is to remain on permanent alert not only to discourage, but also to reject any aggression," the president, who is also commander in chief of the army, reaffirmed.

During his speech he also discussed the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the southern border and the Beagle Channel, and stressed that "now there is tranquility, thanks to the mediation" (of Pope John Paul II). "However," he added, "this does not mean that we must neglect our physical and military fitness." He concluded by saying: "On the contrary, we must be prepared better than ever, and improve all the time, to be ready for any call to defend this soil."

AIR FORCE COMMANDER VIEWS VARIOUS POLITICAL ISSUES

PY072124 Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 6, 7

[Interview granted to LA TERCERA DE LA HORA by the air force commander in chief, Brig Gen Fernando Matthei, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Chilean Air Force at the Diego Portales Building in Santiago on 21 March]

[Excerpts] Question: Why does terrorism exist? What measures should be implemented to put an end to it?

Answer: There is terrorism in Chile, the Central American countries, Peru, Colombia, the FRG, Spain, France, England, the United States. Thus, the idea which the people of the opposition have that terrorism is a reaction to the alleged dictatorship in Chile is not valid. It is obvious that terrorism has no relation whatsoever to the system of government.

World terrorism is not a spontaneous phenomenon. It is just another kind of war without quarter which the USSR has declared against those countries which are not among its satellites. It is just another weapon for Soviet imperialist penetration. The gentlemen who are here as terrorists are merely Soviet soldiers and spies; there is nothing Chilean about them.

Question: What is the proper way to deal with terrorists?

Answer: These people are not seeking Chile's liberation or anything like that. All we have to do is take a look at those naive fools in Nicaragua who have decided to ride together with the communists up to a certain point. The communists kicked them off the train as soon as it started and the train went right on ahead. The democrats did not leave graciously on their own. They were thrown out. Let this be a lesson to our own fools, just a little warning since Luis Corvalan is graciously inviting the democrats to climb aboard the train from Moscow. What happened to the naive Nicaraguans will happen to the Chileans.

Terrorism is not a spontaneous phenomenon. The Chileans must understand that we have been chosen as a target in this war not because our government is military, since the same thing is taking place in countries with straightforward democratic regimes like those we have mentioned before.

Nothing would change if the government were different because terrorism is a means for foreign penetration. The terrorists are foreigners body and soul. There is nothing to be done other than destroy them.

Question: Would it not be advantageous to issue some law which would say that informing would be considered an attenuating circumstance in case of guilt?

Answer: These are very well-trained individuals who would not become informers. What we could do is ask the people who by chance get to witness a terrorist action to provide straightforward information without any fantasizing. The citizenry must report these facts because their lives could depend on it. Too many innocent people have been killed by chance by these absolutely merciless criminals. They must be destroyed, not the persons but the organization.

Question: When you answered our previous question you spoke about different kinds of government. How would you describe our current government, the one which took over on 11 March 1973?

Answer: It is obviously an authoritarian government, not a democratic one. However, it is certainly predemocratic in the sense that we want to achieve democracy and at the same time it is postdemocratic because it put an end to a "democracy." Chile well knows that this was only a democracy on paper or in the minds of the fools.

First of all, we would have to explain what we believe democracy to be. I, for example, believe that even though this is an authoritarian government any visitor in our country would be surprised by the absolute personal freedom which prevails here, except for those who are involved in subversive activities. But they constitute a very small percentage of the population. Nowadays we have more freedom than before when we had "formal" democracy. Thus, I believe that we have made significant progress as far as democracy is concerned, if by democracy we mean chosen government. Before we had more state control than we have now. This control was exercised through the economic system. Marxists keep tight control of the economy because 99.99 percent of the decisions we make throughout our lives--with the exception of our feelings and thoughts--are economic decisions. Only rarely do we make political decisions. Thus, participating in elections in order to choose between two candidates sponsored by the cliques is less important than my freedom to choose my children's school, what to buy and how to live.

Formally speaking, we had a democracy, but it was not so in practice.

Question: You have said that this government could be defined as "predemocratic." However, certain critics say that this is a dictatorship. What can you tell us in this regard?

Answer: I firmly reject the term dictatorship as applied to our government. The word dictatorship has always had ideological connotations. In a dictatorship man is told what he must think and this does not happen in an authoritarian regime. It does not happen here. In any dictatorship there is a worship of the state, there is clear-cut doctrinaire and political propaganda and we do not have this in Chile. Here we have a legal system.

We do not force anyone to think as we do. The ABC's of dictatorship advocate centralized control of the entire economy and the decision making process. I have already said that 99 percent of the decisions one makes are economic. Under Italian fascism and the German national socialism, to say nothing about Marxism, the entire economic process is under the strict control of government and party. The only thing people can do is move like ants along a line which has been drawn for them. Our government inherited a highly socialized, centralized system and has done everything that according to the ABC's of dictatorship should not be done. This clearly proves that we are destroying a mechanism which was taking us directly into socialist dictatorship. We have decentralized and broken up that system. We have freed ourselves of paternalism.

I believe that the right to chose is essential for the freedom of the human being. Otherwise, when everything is controlled by the state, those who control the state have so much power that everybody else becomes a slave. This was the worse mistake. The amount of power in the hands of the state was such that no political party could afford to remain in the opposition for more than one presidential term. Thus, the main objective was to make the government in power fail in order to take power for the next term and be able to survive politically and economically. Those parties were true mafias. Thus I cannot view this government as a dictatorship after we have destroyed this framework and have returned to the citizenry the power to make decisions. In sum, the decentralization of power and the lack of ideological connotations are characteristic of a freedom-loving and just barely authoritarian regime.

Question: What are the plans of the air force for the Antarctic?

Answer: We have fulfilled our basic objective which was to set up an important operational and logistic base on King George Island. This base is within 1,000 km of Punta Arenas and it therefore falls within the range of our planes and brings us 1,000 km closer to the South Pole. This means that we are now only 2,500 km away from the South Pole. In addition, the weather conditions at this base allow us to reach the Antarctic at any time of the year. This year alone we have flown 500 hours in that direction. These flights are now routine. There is one flight a week to the Antarctic. We have already built 80 percent of the base. Very little remains to be done in the next few years. Once the base is ready and equiped with a Buffalo plane, one helicopter and other suitable planes we will be able to leave it in the hands of the government so that it can decide what to do in order to allow our scientists, our geologists and geographers to go there for study and research.

Question: Is the Antarctic important for the future?

Answer: I would say that it is the last unexplored land of our planet--with the exception of the seabeds--and we would be very foolish if we failed to explore what we claim to be ours and if we failed to prepare ourselves for the future. One day the coming generations could accuse us of lack of foresight. It is possible that there is absolutely nothing there. But if that were the case, other countries would not have been so interested in that area. However, even though we are closer than most, we who at Punta Arenas and Puerto Williams, are almost there, we are among those who have done the least there, doing nothing more than painting a little triangle on our maps. With our law-abiding mentality we believe that that is enough. I am a believer in the policy of action. I believe that the air force has done its duty. Exploitation is up to others.

Question: You speak about our law-abiding mentality. Don't you share this mentality?

Answer: I have the greatest respect for the constitution and the laws at the domestic level. Not so at the international level because there are no international judges to enforce the rulings. What would the point of having the best laws in Chile be if we did not have the courts and the carabineros? Thanks to them we can enforce our laws in Chile. But I have little faith in laws at the international level and more faith in power. I do not deny the advantage of being right and having the law on one's side. This is obviously of some importance; however, it is only relative and tied to whether the other party is willing to comply with the law.

Question: Does this mean that international treaties are of little use?

Answer: No one can enforce them. International treaties are complied with only when the two parties find it advantageous to do so and as long as they are of interest and use to both. We have enough experience with this. But no one can force the others to abide by them. Thus, it is necessary to state the difference between domestic and foreign laws.

Question: Do you believe that you really know what is going on in the country?

Answer: I do not believe in a single truth. I believe that there are thousands of persons who think about different things. It all depends on what their concerns are. The press reflects what is going on. I read the press very carefully. I cannot engage in private surveys. I certainly have friends who tell what the people feel.

However, I have faith in one thing: I know for sure that there is no way we can come up with a government capable of making everyone happy. If someone is looking for this he is doomed to the most absolute of failures. I believe that we must have faith in what we are doing and in the fact that it will lead to a better life, even though many may not like it right now. This why we call our government authoritarian.

Question: What will the role of the armed forces be in this period?

Answer: The same role they have always had. The armed institutions are not political parties; they have never been and never will be political parties. Thus, they are only and exclusively armed institutions which at this point have merged with the government and provided support for the government and the regime, but without participating...When the men of the armed forces participate they do so as men and not as the institution. I would like to make this very clear: If a member of the air force is a minister or an under secretary, he does not get any instructions from me nor does he report to me. He must work with president of the nation. He must carry out the policy outlined by the president and not by the air force.

Question: Do you feel yourself to be a leader?

Answer: Yes, most certainly. Why? Because I have clear-cut ideas. Because I have faith in my convictions and it is obvious that for many years now my thoughts and actions have had great influence on others.

Question: After your visit to the United States where you met with the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, Lew Allen Jr, the U.S. State Department announced that it had lifted the ban which prohibited the Eximbank from loaning money to our country. Was this the result of your talks?

Answer: I do not claim this to be the result of my visit. Coincidences happen. What I can say with a great deal of satisfaction is that when I went to Israel I made a stopover in the United States and the U.S. Air Force commander in chief had been nice enough to invite me for lunch. My meeting with him and with Under Secretary Orr was very cordial and enlightening for all of us. I did not ask for anything. I made it clear that I had not come to ask for anything but that I believed that it would be only fair if the United States lifted the embargo, although this was entirely up to the United States.

Question: How do you see our relations with the United States?

Answer: I am not an expert on this issue. However, I do believe that they will certainly improve.

Question: What is your opinion of the situation in Central America?

Answer: Very serious and the responsibility falls on many governments which have implemented mistaken policies. They are responsible for what happened in Nicaragua. Let those whom the shoe fits wear it. But it is obvious that if all this is not stopped the domino principle will come true (when one block falls the others follow). There is no need to be a geopolitician or anything else to realize what all this means for Latin America.

COLUMNIST ASSESSES IMPACT OF U.S. FISCAL POLICIES

PY071848 Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary from the editorial page by Rolf Luders Sch. entitled: "Chile and Reagan's Economic Plan"]

[Text] The economic program that President Reagan has submitted to the U.S. Congress will undoubtedly have an important effect on the development of the world's economies, including, of course, Chile. In the short term, the real interest rates and the increased value of the dollar will have negative results for our country. These two factors will mean an increase in the cost of our external debt and our exports will have greater difficulties in competing. In the long term the reduction of the inflation rate in the United States and the probable increase in its growth rate should favor us directly.

Basically President Reagan's economic program contains three essential aspects: an important reduction in public expenditures; lower taxes to be paid by business through an increase in legal depreciation together with a slow reduction, but an important one, of income tax rates; and an agreement between President Reagan and the pertinent authorities on controlling the increase in the money supply, in such a way as to make it compatible with a reduction of the inflation rate.

The important tax reduction, together with a more modest reduction of public expenditures, should initially produce a larger deficit in the fiscal accounts of the United States.

In order to prevent this larger deficit from having an additional inflationary effect, the program entails the previously mentioned reduction in the rate of increase of the money supply. This implies that the additional issuance needed to finance the larger fiscal deficit will have to be compensated for through a restriction of credits to the private sector. Because of its desire to maintain its level of liquidity, this sector will have a tendency to force interest rates upward. This increase of real interest rates will take place not only in the United States but will also be transferred to the economy of the rest of the world. It is hoped, however, that the lowering of the tax rates will later create such incentives toward saving and economic activity that tax collection will possibly increase. Since it is also foreseen that President Reagan will continue proposing expenditure cuts, the U.S. fiscal deficit should disappear in the end. Interest rates will then return to normal and U.S. economy should grow at a relatively swift rate and prices would become stable.

In Chile we are still in the stage of adjusting the local financial system to the new equilibrium imposed by the present economic policy. As we know, the interest rates particularly are still very high. The increase of interest rates on a world-wide scale will thus not necessarily have to have a full-scale impact on the economic activity of the nation. In the financial opening of the country continues--as has been announced--the internal interest rates may continue going down, although not to such a low level as could have been expected, if Reagan's program had not been there. The impact of the increase of the internal interest rate on the size of our foreign debt will, however, be inevitable.

To sum up, if Reagan's economic program is applied in the way he has proposed to Congress, it would cause a substantial short-term increase of real interest rates on the international markets. This real increase of the international interest rates will affect us negatively, because it increases the cost of our foreign debt. Nevertheless, since our financial markets have not yet reached a state of equilibrium, the increase of the international interest rates will not have any substantial impact on the level of our internal activities, as long as the financial opening of the country is continued. Furthermore, if the application of the Reagan program strengthens the value of the dollar in relation to other hard currencies--which is to be expected--the competitiveness of our exports will be affected. In the long term, however, the growth of the U.S. economy and the greater price stability can cause should affect our development very positively.

MINISTER SEEKS VENEZUELAN HELP AGAINST CUBA

PA082110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1628 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 7 Apr (EFE)--Colombia today expressed hope that Venezuela will join the Latin American democratic front which decreed a diplomatic isolation against Cuba recently.

"Regarding this, some kind of a democratic front between Colombia and Venezuela is desirable," Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons maintained after his country suspended diplomatic relations with the government of Fidel Castro.

"More than defense, it is a front of examples and dignity," Lemos Simmons noted, affirming that "sometimes examples are more effective than threats and defenses."

"I believe this example has created some effect, because South America is undergoing a process of democratization in countries that are slowly returning to a de jure system," he added.

"Therefore we are forming a democratic front, without this being a front threatening countries whose integrity and free determination we respect," he noted.

"However, we want to become, and I think we already are, an example for countries that do not have a democratic system, so that they can see how a nation can be run," the foreign minister told the local press.

He also said that "we are making every possible effort so that the Andean group, which has been the mechanism of integration with best results, will continue in full effect."

Regarding the maritime conflict between Colombia and Venezuela, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmons maintained that "talks--which are virtually at a standstill--must be resumed on the basis of agreement, a very valuable working instrument."

"I hope we can resume talks, or the application of any formula that permits the solution of this problem in the future, as soon as possible," he concluded.

M-19 MEMBERS REPORT RECEIVING TRAINING IN CUBA

PA090404 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0320 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 Apr (EFE)--Two more 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla leaders, Angela Maria Navarro Wolff and Hermes Raul Ospina, today reported receiving training in Cuba for 3 months.

The guerrillas, who made their statement on television, were arrested in the Ecuadorean town of San Lorenzo 2 weeks ago and they have repented joining the M-19.

Guerrilla Hermes Rodriguez Benitez, also arrested during the same operation, confessed 2 weeks ago that he and other guerrillas were trained in Cuba to invade Colombia across the Ecuadorean border.

Navarro Wolff said that after 3 months of training in Cuba they were sent back to Colombia, where they were given weapons.

During the operation, the army practically smashed the upper echelons of the M-19 with the arrest of Carlos Toledo Plata, former National Popular Alliance congressman, and Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, known as "Commander Uno."

Pabon directed the takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy in 1980 in which the M-19 carried out the biggest kidnapping of diplomats in the world. Toledo Plata revealed that the army has treated him well.

"If I were holding the military, I would treat them well too because the military have to be treated well," Toledo Plata, who was tried by a military court here, stressed.

POLICE, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN SEGOVIA, MAGDALENA

10 Injured in Segovia

PA082319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1411 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Medellin, 8 Apr (EFE)--Urban police sources have reported that 10 civilians and policemen were hurt during an attack staged today by a guerrilla unit on the town of Segovia.

A military spokesman reported that six heavily armed guerrillas reached Segovia early today and confronted the police. Six civilians and four policemen were wounded.

The subersives then took to the hills, and military units were deployed in pursuit.

So far, no guerrilla group has claimed credit for the attack.

Policeman Wounded in Magdalena

PA082102 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Santa Marta--Early this morning two members of the self-styled 19 April Movement [M-19] tried to take over the government parking lot in Magdalena Department. This was prevented by the policemen on duty. In their escape the men, whose initial plans were to steal the Magdalena governor's private car, left behind two M-19 flags and several cans of spray paint, the army said.

In the shootout policeman Jose Famonal Murillo was seriously wounded. The two men escaped before reinforcements, who were dispatched when the shots were heard, arrived.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS SAFE-CONDUCTS TO TWO GUERRILLAS

PA090056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian Foreign Ministry has issued safe-conducts to alleged guerrillas Flor Stella Sacipa Rodriguez and Stella Suarez Fonseca, who were granted asylum at the Panamanian Embassy here.

The former is accompanied by her month-old son and is involved in a trial of alleged members of the 19 April Movement.

The Foreign Ministry said the young women and the baby could leave the country as soon as Panamanian authorities arrange for their trip to Panama.

Suarez Fonesca is a niece of Liberal Deputy Eduardo Fonseca Galan. When she sought asylum in March, she claimed she was being persecuted for alleged ties with the pro-Castro Army of National Liberation.

Panamanian Embassy sources said that the two women and the baby will leave early Thursday.

REPORTAGE ON VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA'S VISIT

Arrival at Airport

FL061815 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1806 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Venezuelan Presidnet Luis Herrera Campins arrived today at 1120 Mexican time in this capital and was received by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo, and other officials.

The Venezuelan president arrived in the company of his wife, Betty Urdaneta, as well as members of his cabinet, among whom are Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velazco, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Defense Minister Tomas Abreu Rescanieri.

Lopez Portillo Statement

FL062027 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1938 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Underscoring the need to forge on with the idea of Latin American unity, President Jose Lopez Portillo has said that Mexico and Venezuela share grave responsibilities in local and regional issues. Welcoming his guest, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and his wife, Betty Urdaneta, the Mexican president spoke of the ideal of amphictyonic unity that each generation rescues time and again until it becomes a reality and fulfillment.

Lopez Portillo noted that we must move realistically toward this ideal of unity, conscious that our identities imply responsibilities, that whether we want to or not we have to talk and shoulder responsibility in the affairs of our countries, our region and the whole world.

Concluding his brief welcoming speech, the Mexican president expressed hopes that progress will have been made along the lines of our responsibilities at the conclusion of the talks between the two chiefs of state, because our countries expect to see some outline, some lights emerge at this moment of dangerous darkness.

Herrera Campins' Response

FL061942 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1912 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said that Mexico and his country must strive for an effective and belligerent [as received] presence in a world of conflict and crisis so that their voices are one and the word Latin American is not a series of contradictory outpourings by a solidary chorus.

The Venezuelan president spoke thus in expressing his appreciation for Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's welcome on his arrival to Mexico, at the presidential hangar platform at the Mexico City International Airport.

Herrera Campins, who arrived in the company of more than 30 members of his government team, said that Venezuela and Mexico have always been nations linked by a broad and deep ideal of freedom. He added that the ties between the two nations stem not only from their circumstances as free and independent nations. He said that they are also ties for all brother countries in the American Continent and an extension and projection toward all the peoples of the world who have a right to freedom, justice and peace.

The realistic translation of the Bolivian message today is the integration of our Latin American fatherland in active and exemplary solidarity, Herrera Campins added, declaring that Mexico and his country have converged in the course of their history more than once.

Remarking on his previous two meetings with President Jose Lopez Portillo, the Venezuelan chief of state said that the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean is going to be highly coordinated because we share common desires for freedom and democracy.

Because we are realists who know the ground the 20th century man must tread and at the same time we are dreamers who want and strive for a single and cohesive America, I am convinced that our talks will be successful, President Luis Herrera Campins concluded.

Presidents Begin Talks

FL070104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo and his Venezuelan counterpart, Luis Herrera Campins, held their first round of private talks this afternoon at the official Los Pinos residence.

The Mexican chief of state decorated Herrera Campins at the main hall of the official residence with the Great Order of the Aztec Eagle and presented him with a statute of a Mexican charro as well as an oil landscape, a bronze sculpture of two Indians and a book on Nueva Espana cartography. On his part, the Venezuelan president decorated Lopez Portillo with the Order of the Liberator and gave him an Guajiro tapestry and a painting by Pedro Angel Gonzalez.

The two chiefs of state then immediately began their talks in the presidential office. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan delegation began talks with members of President Lopez Portillo's cabinet.

Herrera's Remarks at Banquet

FL070218 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins defended here tonight the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean as a true example of solidarity without shameful conditions and strings or unwanted interventionism. This program will help the economic development of the participating countries and, consequently, their social progress, Herrera Campins said at the banquet his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo, hosted for him at the Foreign Secretariat.

The Venezuelan president stressed the need to favor social justice, freedom, peace and development within the agreement he signed with Lopez Portillo on 3 August 1980 in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Further Remarks

FL071415 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0655 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--It is necessary to formulate a plan for a Latin American foreign policy strategy for the problems and events of common interest which the area is facing, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins declared tonight at a dinner hosted in his honor by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo. He added that is is not a question of having uniform policies or forming blocs, but of identifying our peculiarities and differences and defending and promoting our interests in the face of the powerful contrary interests that are moving on the international arena.

Herrera Campins said that as a result of the policies of the superpowers and of blocs, and in the face of attempts to impose confrontation schemes, the progressive and effective thing to do is to strengthen a compact presence and activate Latin American decision-making participation in an autonomous, sovereign and independent manner. For this reason, (?he said), we view with interest and hope the [North-South] summit conference scheduled to be held in Mexico in October since it should be an extremely important link in the chain of efforts to seek the beginning of world negotiations.

The Venezuelan president emphasized the need to support the process of institutionalization of democracy and freedom on the continent through democratic solidarity. That is why, he said, it is necessary that the free nations of Latin America express their categorical opposition to any type of foreign intervention and to any pressure unacceptable to national dignity.

We are living amid crises and tensions, threats and conflicts, and fear is trying to displace hope in the human heart. Discord, fear, distrust and dispute are striving to tear understanding and solidarity to pieces, he added. All of this causes concern and anxiety. Skepticism tends to displace faith and constant doubt tends to displace firm convictions. We are alarmed and concerned, Herrera Campins said, by the blindness of the industrialized countries in facing the reality that the future presents and by their not achieving the combined efforts of the entire international community in the belief that the crisis we are experiencing is simply transitory.

Lopez Portillo Banquet Speech

FL071316 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0450 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico rejects Manichaean simplifications, the policy of blocs and any type of interventionism regardless of where they are practiced or what nation practices them. The president of the republic, Jose Lopez Portillo, asserted this today at a dinner he hosted in honor of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and his wife.

The Mexican president said social injustice on the continent is the real reason for the discontent and revolutionary violence. He added: We have the responsibility to examine the regional situation objectively and to act with a view toward Latin American solidarity. Otherwise, instead of being able of isolating and solving the problems, they will be generalized and aggravated as in the case of El Salvador.

The Mexican president once again affirmed that the Salvadorans themselves have the key to their war and to their peace, and that rigorous observance of the nonintervention principle is the prerequisite to prevent internationalization of the war and to achieve an eventual political settlement. Mexico once again rejects any type of foreign intervention in El Salvador, whether it be through violent actions or paternalistic efforts, he said.

We believe that mediation in response to a request from the interested sides is the only legitimate one, he added, and Mexico reiterates that it will not participate, alone or with other nations, in any mediation mission that has not been requested by the various groups fighting on Salvadoran territory.

Jose Lopez Portillo explained that Mexico supports self-determination and is willing to contribute to regional security and stability through the signing of political and economic agreements which guarantee respect for the sovereignty and autonomous development of all nations.

The Mexican president pointed out that the policy of confrontation between the big powers has placed us in a new cold war and close to a new world war. The big lie, the daily lie, bribery and blackmail, threat and direct (?coercion) once again are used to undermine the independence of the weak and to impose a forced alignment position, (?he said). However, the world is not the same as in the postwar years. It is now much more difficult and dangerous to undertake warlike fires of worldwide scope. The people have greater (?understanding) of their national interest and of the nature of big-power conflicts.

The big powers are aware of the destructive capability of their own arsenals and of others.

At the present time, the most serious crises are developing in Poland and El Salvador and although they are quite different, they do have the common characteristic of being essentially internal conflicts which, because of their effects on the policy of blocs, are presented as externally originated conflicts. This is an insult to our intelligence because no fairly informed person can explain social acts with the mechanics of police intrigues or confuse collective demands for rights with terrorism or revolutions with coups d'etat, (?he said).

Second Round of Talks

FL071938 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1852 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins this morning held their second round of talks at the presidential office in Los Pinos. The Venezuelan president was received at the steps of the official residency by the Mexican president and they immediately went to the office to begin their talks.

Meanwhile, members of the Venezuelan delegation and Mexican Government officials met in the adjoining library to resume their own talks.

It is expected that a technological exchange agreement will be signed by which Mexico will share with Venezuela new methods developed by its oil industry in the area of drilling and refining.

At the end of their private talks, the two presidents went to the Mexican Petroleum Institute offices where they chaired the meeting to evaluate the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean.

Oil Cooperation Pact Expansion

FL071523 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1508 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Ludmila Vinogradof]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 Apr (VENPRES-NOTIMEX)--The possibility of including Haiti will be studied here in the evaluation of the Venezuelan-Mexican energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean. The Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Berti, revealed to VENPRES that Haiti has made a formal request to be included in the agreement which presently benefits nine countries of the region.

Implementation of supplies and financing according to the energy cooperation agreement signed by Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Lopez Portillo in Costa Rica on 3 August 1980 will be examined at the meeting which the Venezuelan and Mexican presidents are holding today at the Mexican Oil Institute. The possibility of expanding the energy cooperation agreement to other countries such as Haiti--which has made the request to the two governments--and of providing supplies to Guatemala and Panama also will be raised at the meeting.

The oil meeting will be held between the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Mexican Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development Jose Andres de Oteyza, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Venezuelan Petroleum (PDVSA) President Gen Rafael Alfonso Ravard.

Pemex Director's Statement

FL072053 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico will not commercialize, but rather share, its technological advances in the area of oil refining.

Vigilant of its sovereignty, especially on energy matters, Mexico declares that it would be inadmissible to grant privileged guarantees to foreign investors in any oil-producing country.

This was stated by the director of Mexican Petroleum (Pemex), Jorge Diaz Serrano, speaking this morning at the meeting to evaluate the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean chaired by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins.

Diaz Serrano explained that in keeping with the principle of sovereignty and with all pronouncements on energy involving development potential, the national legal systems are the only ones empowered to regulate any type of energy investment both in the oil-producing countries and in those which want to be. These investments must not involve privileges and will be dictated only by the right of the country where they are made--any other way would do injury to the sovereign power of nations over their basic resources.

With this statement, Jorge Diaz Serrano expanded on the concepts underlying the agreement to supply oil to Central American and Caribbean countries, which provides advantageous financing for these countries and enables them to make investments for their own energy development and not only as concerns hydrocarbons.

Diaz Serrano noted that the fundamental principle of national sovereignty is part of the world energy plan, proposed by President Jose Lopez Portillo at the United Nations, of which the oil supply agreement signed with Venezuela is a first step. Moreover, he said, those countries without resources that make efforts to obtain energy should receive the recognition and protection of the United Nations to settle controversies instead of these functions being entrusted to certain individual countries. The Pemex director said that if the present civilization is to continue to march forward without collapses and frictions, the world must have an instrument of rationality and equity, accept its precepts and eschew the use of force.

Reporting on Mexico's achievements in the area of heavy crude refining which could revolutionize world technology, Jorge Diaz Serrano said that pursuant to presidential instructions, these techniques will not be commercialized but rather shared. He added that Pemex, through the government, will make available to its clients and countries such as Venezuela, its methods in their present state and as they evolve in the future, so they can use these methods and increase heavy oil yields.

He reported that Pemex is processing 300,000 barrels a day of the heavy crude called Maya from the wells in Campeche, an oil field which 18 months ago did not produce a single barrel of oil and which at present has a production of 1.3 million barrels. [as received]

Herrera on Support for OPEC

FL080027 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has asserted that Mexico works toward the same goals as those of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the sense of utilizing petroluem as the engine for development and adding to its price an amount for the reliability of supply. The president was speaking at the meeting to evaluate the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean that Mexico and Venezuela are implementing.

Herrera Campins reported that Venezuela's average oil production during 1980 was 2,168,000 barrels of crude a day and exports reached an average of 1,252,000 barrels a day.

Reiterating Venezuela's total support of and participation in OPEC, Herrera Campins said that the organization reaffirms its Third World vocation and its goal of making petroleum more effective in the service of member countries.

Lopez Portillo on Cooperation

FL080058 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--In face of absurd stances on other courses of action in Central America and the Caribbean that are only capable of envisioning war, arms, destruction, violence, blackmail and injustice, Mexico and Venezuela uphold the rational alternative of a negotiated understanding, which tackles not the effects but the causes of economic and social problems. President Jose Lopez Portillo said this in speaking at the meeting in which he examined the course of the program to supply oil to Central America with his Venezuelan counterpart, Luis Herrera Campins.

The Mexican president noted that therein lay the huge importance of this agreement as a rational alternative because it has been understood that someone must shake off inertia and not condition aid but rather give it generously in a general way. He added that when our critics have pointed out that with our oil assistance we could be eventually helping regimes with ideas contrary to our own, we have told them: It is not a matter of setting ourselves up as judges solely because we are in a position to solve a specific problem; it is a matter of setting up alternatives for rational solutions.

The president explained that the preceding was independent of the value of the agreement as an example to show that things can be accomplished through will and that countries that enjoy equal conditions can be encouraged to act in a noble and decent manner.

Lopez Portillo asserted that developing countries such as Mexico and Venezuela cannot aspire to do everything, but can aspire to self-determination in all matters, specifically in technological and scientific research. The president extolled the role of the Mexican Petroleum Institute, which has become a valuable instrument in support of the country's energy policy and which Mexico places at the disposition of the world to increase the exchange of scientific discoveries.

The president also thanked the Venezuelan president for his briefing on his country's oil industry, which is very similar to Mexico's.

Herrera Addresses Legislature

FL072351 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 7 Apr 81

[By Ubaldo Diaz]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins declared himself today in favor of a new hemispheric dialogue on economic and political relations and rejected all attempts to misdirect the Latin American course of our nations. The Venezuelan statesman spoke this afternoon at the solemn session of the standing committee of the Mexican Congress. He asserted that El Salvador cannot be isolated and scored all shades of violence and terrorism.

Herrera Campins asserted that the present juncture in history is extremely difficult because attempts are being made against the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples--although these attempts are as subtle as they are strong and they sometimes go unnoticed by the common people.

He asserted that this defense of self-determination is one more way to preserve our Latin American identity and he recalled that today, the same as 170 years ago, our peoples are still pressured and attacked.

In view of this, he noted the position of the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments to help the nations of the Caribbean and Central America, as an example of international solidarity and a model of action in face of common responsibilities.

He remarked that the realities of Central America and the Caribbean dictate a bold concept of our role as stabilizing influences in an area of common interest.

The Venezuelan president said that the scope of action (of Mexico and Venezuela) in Latin America should not and must not be restricted to the area of Central America and the Caribbean, or even to the region, but must extend to include the whole world. He favored Mexico's proposal to resume the North-South dialogue to prevent us from piling up failure after failure and becoming prey to a growing skepticism of grave consequences.

Lopez Portillo Banquet Remarks

FL081318 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The concurring voices of Mexico and Venezuela are raised loudly and strongly in Latin America to preach, by setting the example, that it is possible to do positive things on the road to peace, justice and equality, even when it means economic sacrifice as in the San Jose oil supply agreement, since neither of the two countries lives in an economic utopia. This has been stated by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo while stressing that the two countries have economic and development problems but someone must dare show the world that there is an alternative to the absurd violence.

The president spoke in those terms while expressing gratitude for the dinner hosted in his honor by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who tomorrow ends his official 3-day visit to Mexico. The Mexican president said the agreement signed last year in San Jose, Costa Rica, represents the will of the two nations that are marching together on a process which all the world is experiencing--the transition to other energy sources.

Herrera Press Conference

FL082252 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2156 GMT 8 Apr 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said in a press conference that Venezuela does not serve the interests of the United States, either overtly or covertly. The president admitted that relations between his country and the Cuban Government are very cold and that the United States is not to blame. We are friends of the United States but not its instrument. We agree on some things but we also have our differences, he added. He said that the problem between Cuba and Venezuela basically owes to our stubborn defense of the right of asylum. However, Herrera Campins said that despite the situation between Cuba and Venezuela, my government is not going to exert any pressure to end diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Concerning the Salvadoran conflict, the Venezuelan president said that his government is not helping the Salvadoran junta to further contribute to the violence in that Central American country. I am a personal friend of Jose Napoleon Duarte, and our cooperation with El Salvador is along the same lines as our relations with other countries, he noted.

The president said in this regard that the ones most interested in seeing violence eradicated from El Salvador are the country's own people. He reiterated that, as Mexico, his country is ready to mediate in the conflict should the Salvadoran people ask.

Concerning the forthcoming North-South dialogue meeting to be held in Mexico in October, Herrera Campins said that Venezuela will participate in the meeting and pointed out that the world must join together to deal with the economic inequalities that exist between the North and South. He emphasized that there must be a global understanding because of the economic disorder existing in the world and the exploitation of developing countries by industrialized ones. He noted that world policies must change.

Concerning the U.S. suspension of credits to Nicaragua, the Venezuelan president said he respects the decisions of any government because he would want the same for his own administration's decisions. Concerning Nicaragua's case, we support the struggle against the tyranny of the Somoza dynasty and we continue to help the reconstruction junta. He stressed that what the United States does is its own affair.

The Venezuelan president paid an official visit to Mexico from 6 to 8 April.

Mexican, Venezuelan Communique

FL082335 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2210 GMT 8 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Venezuela have appealed to the international community to abstain from any direct or indirect act of intervention in the already turbulent Central American region because such an act would drive away the chances for peace and stability.

This statement was part of the joint communique issued by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins at the conclusion of the latter's 3-day state visit to Mexico. Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins agreed to reiterate their respect for ideological pluralism and on the need for international conflicts to be solved peacefully and through negotiation. They expressed hopes that the situation Central America and the Caribbean are now experiencing may be overcome through the exercise of the legitimate will of the people without any foreign intervention so that the area may become a peace zone.

They viewed with optimism the efforts of some countries in the region to find peaceful and honorable solutions such as the conclusion of a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador and the issue of the territory of Belize.

Noting the growing determination of the world's economy, they said that the present system has not provided adequate and fair support to the efforts of developing countries and that, on the contrary, it has exerted negative pressures.

Concerning the international summit on cooperation and development to be held here, they said that it will help mobilize the political will necessary to implement the new international economic order.

Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins approved the inclusion of Belize in the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean once the territory obtains its independence. They also decided to instruct the state oil enterprises of the two countries to do a feasibility study to set up a refinery for Central America and the Caribbean to process the type of crude produced in the future.

The two presidents expressed their support for the objectives and activities of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) as well as the multinational enterprise for the marketing of fertilizers of the Latin American Economic System and the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line (NAMUCAR). Concerning NAMUCAR, they declared their intention to favor and foster transportation by NAMUCAR ships of the oil supplies provided for in the Venezuelan-Mexican energy cooperation program.

Herrera Campins Reports

PA082015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left here for home today at 1345 after a 3-day visit. The president was seen off at the Mexico City International Airport by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and cabinet and diplomatic corps members. Military troops rendered the honors.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CASES OF VARIOUS GUERRILLAS

PA090140 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has announced that two Colombian women who have taken asylum in the Panamanian Embassy in Bogota will arrive in Panama tomorrow. In a meeting with the Association of Foreign Correspondents, the foreign minister said Estela Suarez Fonseca and Flor Estela Sacipa Rodriguez, accused of being members of the 19 April Movement, will come to Panama since they have been granted safe-conducts. Estela Suarez Fonseca is the niece of Colombian liberal Senator Eduardo Fonseca.

Regarding the four hijackers of a Honduran airplane, Illueca said they are still in Panama but that they won't stay. They will travel to a third friendly country at an unspecified date.

Questioned about the five Panamanian guerrillas who will be tried by a court-martial in Colombia, Illueca said the Panamanian authorities are investigating the matter because three of them have Panamanian identification cedulas. Panama hopes its nationals will have a just trial.

Regarding the case of Maria Estela de Peron, he said the government wants to handle the matter with all the respect that the Argentine Government deserves. He hopes that with the attention of General Viola, the efforts [for her release] can be carried out.

PAPER SAYS U.S. PUSHING NICARAGUA TOWARD COMMUNISM

PA081547 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 26

[Editorial: "Nicaragua and Communism"]

[Text] In the same manner that Cuba was forced to fall into the arms of communism, so will Nicaragua. By suspending the economic aid, the United States is only forcing Nicaraguans at all levels to unite, and a campaign to face the imperialist aggression has already been organized.

What the Sandinists could not achieve or what had slipped through their hands, which was national unity, including the big proprietors, the United States has achieved with its absurd measure.

We all know that what these exploited countries need is a little respect for their sovereignty since they have nothing to eat and no clothes. The struggle in America is not ideological; it is simply for clothing and food.

Another very serious issue which no one can accept is that while the United States says it has suspended its aid because of Sandinist intervention in El Salvador, a Somozist invasion is being prepared in Miami to attack Nicaragua. Where do we stand? Is nonintervention to be applied to only the leftists?

This disregard for the self-determination of the people will only create violence. They can even invade Nicaragua militarily, but they will not conquer the people. The civil war is still fresh and bloody is the memory of Somoza.

The question is: When is the United States going to stop making such blunders in Latin America? How long is it going to continue humiliating the people for their sovereignty? These are the reasons for the turn toward international communism that insulted countries have taken because they have no alternative.

COSTA RICA

BUSINESSMEN DEMAND SOLUTION TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA082115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Industrialists have demanded that the government replace the economic team responsible for the country's economic mismanagement. They urged the unions to join them because it is now a matter of defending wages and not just increases.

Some 300 industrialists are backing an agreement by the board of directors of the Chamber of Industries, which has decided to break with the government. Therefore, they will withdraw their representatives at entities, organizations, boards of directors and commissions of the government and will postpone any participation in meetings and forums with the executive branch.

The general assembly of members of the Chamber of Industries, which was attended by more than 300 industrialists, agreed to ask the government to replace the economic team responsible for the bad management of the country's economy. The assembly members noted that they cannot say: Let's apply the phrase let's start out with a clean slate because those responsible for the present situation would remain in their top posts. They demanded that the executive branch appoint persons who know what to do in these posts because the people currently them were influenced in their economic plans and decisions.

The second point supported in the assembly was to issue a call to the unions to close ranks because the country's crisis calls not only for the defense of salary increases, but of wages themselves.

They noted that the unemployment rate is rising every day and that it could reach levels unprecedented in the country's history. The industrial sector employs 110,000 Costa Ricans. The assembly also supports greater unity among the various managerial chambers.

Another point supported by the assembly of industrialists, which was held at the Chamber of Industries last night, was the agreement by the board of directors to suspend the Chamber of Industries' participation in meetings and forums with the executive branch and the autonomous institutions and to immediately withdraw--in line with the aforementioned point and as long as the present circumstances prevail--the industrial sector's representatives in the agencies, organizations, boards of directors and commissions of the administration.

The Chamber of Industries also urges all the other chambers, associations and organizations of the business sector, based on the abovementioned reasons, to consider the adoption of similar measures.

The industrialists also rejected export taxes, the double exchange rate system and demanded that the return to the single exchange rate system. They also complained about the Central Bank's unkept promises and the elimination of fiscal incentives as well as the regulations on pending requests for foreign exchange authorization.

ARRESTED FDCR MEMBERS TO BE DEPORTED TO NICARAGUA

PA082058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 8 Apr (AFP)--Official sources have reported here that Costa Rican authorities will deport six Guatemalans, members of the opposition Democratic Front against Repression in Guatemala (FDCR) today.

Israel Marquez, Miguel Albizures, Tulio Barrios, Byron Barrera, Oscar Zea and Guillermo Bosque will be possibly sent to Nicaragua and "not to their country of origin," Rodolfo Quiroz, chief of immigration, reported here.

He noted that "a large quantity of allegedly subversive literature" which "jeopardized Costa Rica's neutrality" was seized from the Guatemalans.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA SAYS WAR WON, DISCOUNTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA090204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2328 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran defense minister stated today that "we have won the war even though there are still some guerrilla pockets left in the country, but they give no cause for grief."

Jose Guillermo Garcia made the statement during a working luncheon sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador in a capital city hotel.

Garcia added that "the armed forces are optimistic and will win the final battle although there are some guerrilla pockets in some areas."

Guerrilla pockets persist in Morazan, Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments, where the rebels have built several camps, notably at Guazapa Hill and in some townships in the Suchitoto area.

The defense minister went on to say that "the left is scared of elections because they fear they will lose; however, even if they undertake two, three or more offensives like last January's, the army is ready to confront them."

Concerning a rightwing coup rumored early this week in the capital, Garcia said, "there will be no coup because that would take the country under and we would have nothing to do here."

"I feel proud to belong to the Salvadoran Army, where no desertions have ever been reported. I don't consider the case of a disturbance in the garrison of the 2d Infantry Brigade in Santa Ana desertion but treason," Garcia noted.

On 10 January, the day the Salvadoran left undertook the general offensive, two officers and several soldiers at the Santa Ana garrison, 66 km from San Salvador, staged a clash in the garrison with the intention of causing an uprising. The effort was put down by the army and the two officers were later arrested.

JUNTA SPOKESMAN REPORTEDLY ADMITS FMLN STRENGTH

PA081821 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has issued a communique saying that the guerrilla forces broke through a cordon laid around them by about 2,000 soldiers of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan regime in several Morazan Department communities. The communique says that soldiers of the two countries' armies, supported by the artillery and the air force, tried to wipe out the rebel forces in Potonico, San Isidro and Los Ranchos, and that after 3 days of heavy fighting, they had to withdraw sustaining 40 casualties while the guerrillas sustained only 4.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that on Tuesday several FMLN squads simultaneously attacked the garrisons of the 2d Infantry Brigade and the Salvadoran National Guard in Santa Ana.

A spokesman for the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta admitted that the Salvadoran patriots control a large area in the northern part of the Departments of Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, Chalatenango, Cabanas, Morazan and La Union. He added that all efforts by the tyranny to evict the rebels have failed.

SAN NICOLAS DISTRICT CLASH RESULTS IN 23 DEAD

PA082306 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A total of 23 bodies, including four women, were found today on the main street of San Nicolas District in Soyapango. Of these, 20 were scattered along the block and the bodies of a woman and two men were inside a burned house.

According to neighbors, there was a heavy shootout some time after midnight, and early this morning they said they heard a lot of car movement. The house where the three bodies were found is No 16 on the main street of San Nicolas District. One of the victims in the house was identified as Jose Antonio Minero. All three bodies were found in the back-yard. One of the women found dead in the street was tentatively identified as Cruz Ramirez, said to have been Minero's common-law wife.

Regarding the other victims, it was learned that they all lived in Buena Vista District, also in Soyapango. Some victims had their faces covered with kerchiefs and the women with their own blouses.

The discovery of the bodies caused a great deal of unrest in the neighborhood as people tried to identify the bodies. The authorities arrived at 0900 and authorized the relatives of the victims to pick them up.

The following communique was issued by the authorities to explain the incident:

"The Finance Ministry reports that some of its police were attacked at 0045 today in Monte Carmelo District, jurisdiction of Soyapango, by terrorists in two houses in this district's main street. The clash between the police and the terrorists, who were using firearms of various calibers, lasted approximately 45 minutes. The result was 15-20 terrorists dead; three of our men were wounded. We also seized four FLN rifles, three carbines, four shot-guns and two revolvers. The police reiterate to the Salvadoran people their unbreakable determination to continue giving protection to the honest citizens in the country."

ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY ASPHYXIATE 1,500 REFUGEES

PA081347 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The Honduran Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people in Tegucigalpa has charged that 1,500 Salvadorans were massacred in a cave recently and that the Honduran Army participated in the massacre.

Reinaldo Herazo, secretary general of the board, revealed that 1,500 refugees were shut up in a cave known as La Pintada, between the towns of (Yarutela) and Santa Elena, in Salvadoran territory. He said that according to the testimony of peasants of the area, a large number of women and children were among the persons who died of asphyxiation inside the cave.

The refugees were detected by the Salvadoran Army which, with the help of Honduran soldiers, proceeded to close the entrances to the cave. The macabre work was completed by the air force, which bombed the place, according to the statements of the witnesses.

MANAGUA REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA082104 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] According to the Caritas organization in El Salvador, 11,000 Salvadorans from cantons in San Vicente, La Paz and Cabanas Departments have sought refuge in various sectors of the city of San Vicente and are being aided by the local dioceses.

Those affected in Cabanas, 80 km from the capital, hail from the towns of Ilobasco, Sensuntepeque, San Isidro and Villa Dolores, where armed clashes recently occurred between the army and guerrillas.

Meanwhile, a CIA agent has been appointed U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. He is an economics and counterinsurgency expert.

According to diplomatic circles in Costa Rica, Deane Hinton's appointment as ambassador to El Salvador reveals the current administration's level of interference in that Central American nation.

According to NACLA [North American Council on Latin America], a group of progressive U.S. researchers, Hinton is an economics expert with experience in counterinsurgency who has served as a CIA agent for the past 25 years. According to information available, the new ambassador served for the past 2 years as assistant secretary of state for economic and commercial affairs.

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. APPOINTED; CONSULS DISMISSED

PA082241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The appointment of Ernesto Rivas Gallont as new Salvadoran ambassador to the United States and the dismissal of the consuls in Miami, Nevada, Hollywood, Madison and Louisiana [as received] was reported by a Foreign Ministry spokesman today.

Rivas Gallont replaces Francisco Antonio Aquino Herrera, who resigned several weeks ago to take care of personal affairs.

The source added that several consuls in the United States have been dismissed "as part of a reorganization of the foreign service to make it more effective in this day and age."

The consuls in question are Robert Alexander Pittman in Louisville, Kentucky; Russell P. Sinsiko in Madison, Wisconsin; William Ramos in Reno, Nevada; Maynard Abrams in Hollywood, Florida, and Alvaro Salazar Brenes, consul general in Miami, Florida.

CPES LEADER ON ACTIONS OF, SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

LD071057 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 27 Mar 81 p 5

[Interview granted by Jorge Shafik Handal, general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador [CPES], to 'Abd al-Karim Sa'd in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpt] AL-BA'TH had an interview with struggler Shafik Handal, general secretary of the Salvadoran Communist Party and member of the executive and military command of El Salvador's national liberation front. He said:

Establishment of the Front

El Salvador is now living in a state of popular revolutionary war, a just war that aims at defeating the military clique that has committed every crime in the country. Violence and repression are being used daily against our toiling people and through every means possible in order to subjugate our people's will and make them submit forever to a tyranical authority backed by a tyrannical power, U.S. imperialism.

Since 1974 the Salvadoran people have been suffering mass killing and dispersion. But we have been able to rally efforts, bolster the people's morale and draw attention to the danger threatening us which is coming from U.S. imperialism and we have emphasized the need to establish an armed revolutionary democratic front that would stand fast in the face of all conspiracies. Indeed, we have been able to realize this wonderful dream and the national liberation front came into being and represents all the sections of the people with their various leanings and religious beliefs. After this great event the revolution moved to a more advanced and effective stage. The people's adherence to their revolution became greater and more violent actions against the dictatorial regime began. On 10 January for the first time the revolutionary forces launched an all-out attack on the positions occupied by and under control of the military junta. The revolutionary forces were able to achieve the military and political objectives of this attack. Since then we have shifted from a simple popular liberation war launched by small units to complex operations carried out by large, well-organized units that follow one unified plan for the whole country.

The Popular Base

Today we are stronger than ever before and have the capability to fight the enemy. The mass popular base has been strengthened. It has become deep-rooted and has gained world-wide popular support. Most of the Central American countries have defined their stand toward the U.S. imperialist enemy, especially after the U.S. administration's successive threats to invade the country. This threat was confirmed when the new U.S. President assumed his tasks of repressing peoples, striking at the liberation movements and when he threatened more than once to invade Nicaragua.

From the first day it assumed office the Reagan administration concentrated on El Salvador in an attempt to crush the revolution, wipe out the revolutionary front in the country and portray it as a group of terrorists that can easily be eliminated through the ruling dictatorship. The administration launched a campaign of pressure on all its allies and created false justifications to win genuine support that would enable it to invade all Central America, particularly El Salvador and Nicaragua. But our people's steadfastness, strength, and determination to struggle and resist all the forces hostile to our people's right to a free and dignified life have been a strong and impenetrable barrier in the face of U.S. imperialism and the ruling clique. The U.S. plans aimed at invading our country were internationally rejected by the great majority of the world's progressive regimes and forces.

The European and Latin American countries have declared their stand on the crisis and called for the need to find a political and just solution through negotiations. We declared our full support to the principle of useful dialogue which would secure for the Salvadoran people greater strength and support for the attainment of their just military objectives. And so that a serious dialogue will take place we asked the United States to stop military support for the ruling junta and to withdraw its military advisers from the country. Of course, our demands have not and will not be met because, otherwise, the United States would lose the reason for its presence in our country and deprive itself of the right to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. They demand dialogue but they stand against just dialogue that achieves freedom and independence for our people.

In El Salvador and through our revolutionary front we are continuing to develop the war against U.S. imperialism and declare to all the world that we will not lay down arms until we have secured our legitimate rights and can achieve our objectives that express the justice of our struggle.

The Support of Friends

Our demand that aid be cut off and that the advisers be withdrawn is finding wide support even inside the United States itself. There are committees for solidarity with the Salvadoran people in more than 20 major cities in the United States. Various forces are participating in these committees which are not restricted to the leftist forces only.

For example, the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast refused to load arms on to ships bound to El Salvador. Even inside the U.S. House of Representatives there are those who side with our just cause and demand that Reagan's administration stop its arms shipments to the dictatorial government in El Salvador and seek a political solution on the basis of just negotiations.

The U.S. strategic interest in El Salvador is part of its encompassing interest in Central America which has suffered because of the U.S. administration's interest in it. There is no doubt that the United States aims at having total control over the destinies of our people and at exploiting our country's land and people in its own interests. I do not think that anybody would believe its assertions that the aim behind its blatant interference in our country is only to protect its national security. The United States is certainly seeking to liquidate our mass revolution and is working to spread irs influence through the ruling dictatorship so that it will remain in control of all Latin American and will continue to have the final say there.

Joint Struggle

Our attitude to the Camp David accords is the same as that of the Palestinian revolution and the Syrian Government as well as the attitude of all the forces of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. We are with the Palestinian people in their just struggle against the Zionist enemy and we are with the Palestinian people in the same trench against a common enemy whose aim is to usurp the land and repress and disperse the people. We in the national liberation front appreciate the splendid heroic role the Syrian Arab region is playing, under the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party's leadership, in the struggle to thwart the Camp David conspiracies. On this occasion on behalf of the Salvadoran people I convey militant greetings to the Syrian people who are paying the tax of steadfastness and confrontation against all the imperialist, reactionary, and Zionist forces.

The aim of our visit is to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity between the Salvadoran people and the Arab peoples in general and the Palestinian people in particular and especially with all the Arab nationalist and progressive forces.

FMLN DEMANDS RELEASE OF FACUNDO GUARDADO'S SISTER

PA081600 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, charges before the nations of the world that Teresa Guardado Guardado, sister of Salvadoran revolutionary leader Facundo Guardado, was captured in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in the district of Valle de Angel, by agents of the general directorate of investigations.

Teresa Guardado is being tortured in one of the prisons of the Honduran capital, while there is no information as to the charges against her. It has been learned that other relatives of Facundo Guardado were also arrested recently, such as Maria Salome Guardado, who was released two Saturdays ago after having been arrested together with her Honduran husband.

Teresa Guardado was arrested together with her 1-month-old daughter.

As is known, Facundo Guardado was released by the Honduran Government after a guerrilla commando group hijacked a plane to demand his release, and after initially denying his arrest, the government was later forced to admit his capture and to order his release.

On many occasions, Honduran circles have denounced the complicity of some rightist sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces with the Salvadoran junta.

The FMLN again denounces before the world the arrest of Teresa Guardado Guardado and demands her immediate release and respect for her life and that of her newborn child, and in view of the reiterated confirmation about interference of some Honduran sectors in our internal affairs, it makes an appeal to the Honduran people to be on the alert and to prevent the realization of the imperialist plans to use the armies of the neighboring countries to try to take away the victory from the Salvadoran people.

In the specific case of Teresa Guardado, the FMLN asks the Honduran people for their solidarity to prevent her from suffering the same fate of dozens of other Salvadorans who have been captured by Honduran troops and turned over to the Salvadoran dictatorships to be later murdered.

BRIEFS

CONSUL GENERAL APPOINTED--David Velado has been appointed Salvadoran consul general to Guatemala. Velado, a prominent journalist, will assume his duties in the next few days. [San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 3 PA]

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO RESUME RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PA082129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that Guatemala would resume diplomatic relations with Spain if the Spanish Government wants.

According to Castillo Valdez, the resumption of diplomatic relations depends on the Spanish Government.

Castillo Valdez pointed out that it was the Spanish Government that severed relations with Guatemala on 2 February 1980 following the tragic occupation of the Spanish Embassy here by an opposition group whose members immolated themselves in front of the police.

"Guatemala accepted Spain's decision to sever relations, and it would gladly accept the resumption of diplomatic relations," Castillo Valdez asserted.

At the moment Spain only has a general consulate in Guatemala.

BELIZEAN, NOT UK FLAG SEEN FLYING AT BORDER POST

PA081637 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The Belizean flag was observed flying today at the post on the Guatemalan border, which is particularly unusual because the British flag always flies on that mast. Some Belizean citizens who were approached on the matter said that this could only be attributed to an error. This explanation, however, was not altogether convincing.

ARMY KILLS 5 GUERRILLAS IN SAN MARCOS CLASH

PA081600 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A clash between army troops and guerrillas took place yesterday at El Tumbador, San Marcos, which resulted in five guerrillas killed, according to army reports today. The official report said a military patrol detected the rebels mobilizing at Los Tablones Farm and this triggered the clash. The army patrol confiscated arms and munitions left by the guerrillas in the area, the announcement concluded.

MLN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE TO VISIT U.S., ISRAEL

PA081603 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Mario Sandoval Alarcon, the presidential candidate of the National Liberation Movement [MLN], will travel to the United States next week to meet with President Ronald Reagan. Sandoval Alarcon will later travel to Israel, accepting an invitation by the government of that nation.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON ELECTION

PA082206 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Interview with National Party of Honduras leader Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The top representative of the National Party of Honduras, Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, was interviewed by La Voz de Honduras. Regarding the talk that the party's presidential precandidates had already been nominated, Zuniga said:

[Begin recording] [Zuniga] The truth is that it is up to the National Party convention to nominate the candidates.

[Question] When will the convention be held?
[Answer] Very probably during the first days of May.
[Question] Mr Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, on one occasion your said that the Liberal Party is preparing an electoral fraud. Would you repeat that now?
[Answer] I am not referring to the Liberal Party. I am referring to government officials. For example, the judge had refused to sign the National Party membership list and for this reason he was dismissed today. That is why I am not talking about the Liberal Party but about officials. There are three or five judges like him in the country, which of course, represents an advantage for the Liberal Party. This is something that cannot be considered anything but fraudulent.
[Question] Then you consider it a fraud?
[Answer] It is up to the people to judge. I want to know who appoints those judges.
[Question] Has the National Party's top leaders analyzed recent developments in Honduras?
[Answer] Unfortunately, yes. We all hope that our country will not be a victim of extremism. The National Party will always approve the measures taken against those who act in that manner. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

TOMAS BORGE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

U.S. Language 'Arrogant'

PA081805 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Apr 81

["Excerpts" of statement by Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan minister of the interior, to cotton harvest workers at the Felipe Lopez Farm in La Paz Centro; date not given--recorded]

[Text] All the nations of the world are standing beside our people because this country has won the right to be respected and admired in the most remote corners of this earth. This right which was won in the war must be won again in a new war: a war against economic aggressions and armed attacks by our enemies, a war against the cynicism with which they are attacking us.

What would the U.S. Government say if camps training U.S. citizens to attack that country were discovered in Nicaragua? What would it say? What would any country say if training camps were found in Nicaragua to attact that country? All the papers or many papers of the United States have carried pictures of camps of former national guardsmen and Cuban worms who are planning to come here to Nicaragua to eliminate the revolution. There hasn't been a single picture published or a shred of evidence presented demonstrating that citizens of other countries, including Salvadorans, received military training in Nicaragua to fight in other countries. What proof have they presented? On the basis of the evidence that they have not presented, they are attacking Nicaragua economically and are threatening it. They are using an arrogant language.

Not long ago, we were looking at a message that the U.S. Embassy addressed to our Foreign Ministry in which it ordered our ministry to supply information on some U.S. criminals within 15 days. Who do they think they are? Haven't they realized that a revolution took place here? Haven't they realized yet that our people have finally stood up and that they will never again be on their knees?

'Economic Attack' Possible

PA081930 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge referred to several current political issues in a speech yesterday to the Interior Ministry battalions that cut cotton for 5 days in the Felipe Lopez Farm near Nagarote. He told the Sandinist policemen that because of their high productivity, they have earned the right to comprise special combat units if our country is attacked.

We are discussing this, Commander Borge explained, because there is a real threat of attack. It might be an economic attack, he added, and they have already started along those lines.

Addressing hundreds of peasants who mingled with the Interior Ministry battalions, Commander Borge said that it is no secret that the Somozist guards are training in the United States and are apparently gathering in neighboring countries, presumably to act as the vanguard in case of an invasion. But, he warned, 5,000 little guardsmen will be unable to do anything against our heroic people.

He then said that his recent trip to Libya had had extraordinary results. We are not alone; all of the world's peoples are with us because we have earned the right to be free and sovereign, he stressed.

As for the comments in certain reactionary media regarding the commanders' frequent trips abroad, we can tell them that all expenses are paid by the sister nations that invite us to offer their solidarity and cooperation, he added.

On the subject of the dignity drive, Commander Borge said clearly that it will constitute a definition. Here in Nicaragua a sector of society will patriotically decide to join the militias because it is very important to be a militiaman. But, then, we already know who will not become militiamen.

Notes Readiness for Dialogue

PA082056 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] According to Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Ronald Reagan's policy will soon reach a critical point because the United States cannot maintain an aggressive policy without having to pay a price.

When asked what response the Sandinist Front has obtained from the traditional parties that have been called to unite, he said the dialogue held with those parties does not mean conciliation or political concessions; it means unity to confront U.S. attacks.

He added that the meeting with the Episcopal Conference is still pending, but that it has not yet been determined when or where it will be held. It is pending for the next few days, he said. Our interest is to preserve national unity in accordance with certain principles. He said:

[Begin recording] We are open to talks with the various national sectors. This is not really a dialogue, but rather a meeting to seek positive responses to the country's current situation. We are not talking in terms of dialogue meaning conciliation or the reaching of agreements in which the various parties make concessions, but rather as a means for all of us not to give in to the attacks to which imperialism is currently subjecting us. When will that meeting or talk be held? It is still pending, it will be held sometime within the next few days.

Now our political aim is to strengthen national unity. Our political aim is to increase the possibilities that unity will persist, will be lasting. But this does not depend on us exclusively because when we talk about reaching an agreement with various forces, this also depends on the other forces.

For our part, we have no problem; we are willing to hold talks on the basis of certain principles, such as respect for our sovereignty and the continuation of the revolutionary process.

[Question] What do you think about the traditional parties' response to the appeal made by the Sandinist Front's National Directorate, as some of them claim that the meeting held with them was limited to explaining the country's current situation and that no real dialogue was held?

[Answer] Yes, I would say this is not really a dialogue, but rather an explanation aimed at seeking responses, a mutual explanation based, I repeat, on respect for our national sovereignty, aimed at uniting us in order to defend the fatherland from foreign attacks while giving continuity to the revolutionary process, because we are not going to engage in talks to retrogress, but to advance.

[Question] What responses have you had from the traditional parties?

[Answer] We are still working on that. We cannot talk about definitive responses because we are engaged in a process of talks with them.

[Question] Regarding the signing of the unity letter, the other day we interviewed Alfonso Robelo and he said that signing the dignity letter is a waste of time and, paraphrasing Sandino, he added that the dignity of a people is not discussed but defended with weapons in hand.

[Answer] Well, I don't think Robelo ever touched even the butt of a .22 rifle, so what weapons is he talking about? The expression of national dignity has many variants. That letter is one of its expressions. The other is the weapons we are firmly holding. We have those weapons and our people have them too. [end recording]

HASSAN SAYS REAGAN'S POLICY WILL NOT SUCCEED

PA081529 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Netowrk in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Four schools, a health care center and a community house were built by the Social Welfare Ministry in Jinotega Department during the first 3 months of the year. Several wells were drilled to provide drinking water for many communities in this department. All this work was done by the community within the Food for Work Program.

Moises Hassan, president of the Government Council, inaugurated a potable water installation yesterday in the La Garza community in Masaya. The event was the cause for a people's festival which was held this past weekend and which was attended by Salvador Silva, one of the project's promoters; [name indistinct], the representative from CARE which financed the project with $50,000; Companero Otomil Arguello of the Nicaraguan Aqueduct and Sewers Institute; and Moises Hassan, president of the Government Council.

While speaking of the project, Moises Hassan said:

[Begin recording] Regardless of Reagan's efforts to keep this revolution from prospering and to keep the Nicaraguan rural communities from having aqueducts, schools and health care, in spite of all his efforts, he will not succeed because we have sufficient strength to continue.

It is only a matter of working harder with greater sacrifices. This, together with our friends of the international community, is enough to allow us to advance, regardless of how much Mr Reagan tries and regardless of those, who are born in Nicaragua but are not Nicaraguans, who are trying to peddle our fatherland, who betray their fatherland, their family, and their people. They are our worst enemies. [end recording]

ROBELO COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE, U.S. AID ISSUE

PA081600 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Last night Alfonso Robelo granted a lengthy interview to Radio Corporacion, the Robelist democratic movement's station. Here is a summary of his statements, which apparently contain ideas followed by the groups that dissent from the revolutionary process, since as he himself said last night: We are acting as a bloc because we share a number of views.

Regarding the talks sponsored by the Sandinist Front's National Directorate, Alfonso Robelo said there can be no talk of a dialogue. In this he coincides with the vanguard leaders. [sentence as heard]

Robelo attacked what he described as an absurdity since, while we are being invited to talks, a vulgar campaign is maintained against us in the communications media.

Regarding the suspension of U.S. economic aid, Robelo said that the two governments reached agreements, but that the Nicaraguan Government has maintained a campaign of attack and offense against the U.S. people and keeps referring to past history:

[Begin recording] The Sandinist Front government had the clear obligation to behave in a mature and sensible way in its international relations with the U.S. Government. This is why when we analyze the current reality we realize that in many cases the U.S. people and government have been unnecessarily offended by Nicaragua's openly anti-U.S. stands. Although it is true that these stands may be justified by our past history which is full of interventions and attacks--which obviously constitute a part of our history and a reality--it seems to me that there is no need to keep going back to that, particularly when in that manner, we are hurting the good relations that should exist between two governments that represent two peoples who have much in common. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO QUESTIONS ROBELO'S PATRIOTISM

PA081459 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "A Lack of Patriotism Is Being Disguised With a Lot of Excuses"]

[Text] According to Alfonso Robelo Calleja, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the main opposition group of the right, the political and economic measures that the most reactionary groups in Reagan's administration have taken against Nicaragua, do not constitute aggression.

Behind Robelo's petty and demagogic harangues surges his antipatriotic and anti-Sandinist attitude which is so often expressed to foreign correspondents. In his mercantilist mind, he thinks that everything on earth is merchandise that can be sold, and in doing his business he resorts to the most capricious and ridiculous misinterpretation of history.

To refuse to see these measures as an aggression and only as a mistake of the U.S. Government, while disregarding the repercussions they will have on the life of Nicaraguans, proves that Robelo is only thinking about the interests of the aggressors and not of the victims which in this case are the Nicaraguans.

Robelo's myopic attitude was questioned by newsmen, who reminded him that his business colleagues considered the U.S. Government's decision an economic aggression. They also mentioned to him the fact that the United States had agreed to help Nicaragua in compensation for the pillaging carried out by the Somozist dictatorship which was created and supported by U.S. Governments and by the transnationals that operated in our country. Robelo did not have an answer to these observations. This is nothing strange; Robelo thinks the past should be forgotten. What else could be expected from a man who 24 hours earlier had said at a local radio station that to condemn U.S. imperialism for what it did in the past, was the same as criticizing Spain for what it did 3 centuries ago. But Spain is not here anymore threatening and blackmailing the Nicaraguan people. U.S. imperialism with its hegemonic attitude is here and it represents a constant threat such as the suspension of the economic aid which it had promised to give us, the aggressive actions against our sovereignty and the encouragement of reactionary sectors in Central America in their counterrevolutionary activities.

But what else can be expected of a Robelo who refuses to support a patriotic document that the rest of the citizens have received with enthusiasm and patriotism?

Robelo is only thinking of himself when he says that he does not approve of the word aggression in the letter of dignity. Robelo has disclosed that he has transferred all his capital from Nicaragua to Costa Rica. Obviously, he is trying to disguise his lack of patriotism with a lot of excuses.

PCD LEADER ON SUSPENSION OF U.S. AID, INTERVENTION

PA080411 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Yankees are not going to intervene. We cannot live in fear, or we are going to create an invasion complex, says a representative of the opposition bourgeoisie, the same old politicians. But how did Adolfo Calero Portocarrero find out? Does he have infallible ways of obtaining information? It does not appear so, because at the end he says: I have faith in God.

Ah! But there is something else, something important we were leaving out: The defense of sovereignty is the responsibility of the government. They no longer think like the general of free men. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Calero] I said it and I repeat it: It was a mistaken step, an action not sufficiently thought through by the Government of the United States, and I expect they are going to correct it and that here in Nicaragua there will be no shortage of wheat, no shortage of bread.

[Question] Recently you said there was no possibility of an intervention. You said, for example, that it was an arrangement between two governments. But the United States argued an alleged support for the Salvadoran guerrillas by Nicaragua. Regarding these two issues, on what do you base your assertion that there will be no military aggression and how do you explain this U.S. argument if you say it has been an erroneous step, poor policy?

[Answer] It is one thing to suspend a loan until the conditions under which the loan was negotiated exist, and armed aggression is something else. I do not believe the United States is going to stoop, so to speak, to the same type of thing the Russians did in Afghanistan, invading Afghanistan. Here in America we must logically assume that the United States is not going to attack any American country militarily.

[Question] Out of the goodness of their hearts?

[Answer] It is not a matter of good hearts or bad hearts. It is an issue of logic. We live in other times. The context--we must analyze things in the context of the moment in which they occur. Let's say that 20 years ago I would not have ruled out the possibility the United States might summon the American countries and make the decision to intervene, like they did in the Dominican Republic in 1964. Then we are going to live with great fears and great problems that are not going to let us develop and we are not going to be able to live in peace. We are going to have a complex about aggression and invasion.

[Question] They are intervening in El Salvador. What do you think of this?

[Answer] Look, we are going into something else. In El Salvador, I would say there has definitely been no military intervention by the United States. There is a camp in which some people say one thing and another where others say other things and in reality we are not going to reach a conclusion.

[Question] But all the armaments are gringo. Do you know how many millions, (?$105) million, were given to El Salvador? On the other hand, they cut off aid to us.

[Answer] As I understand it, the armament that enters El Salvador for the guerrillas on the one hand comes from the socialist countries. On the other hand, the armaments that have been given or sold to the Salvadoran Government come from the United States. In my opinion, it is a regrettable situation that in a sister nation like El Salvador, two bands, or two imperialisms, or however they are called, are feeding in arms so that brothers will kill themselves. I think this is very regrettable. What should be sought in El Salvador is a dialogue that will save El Salvador.

[Question] So it is a mere coincidence, then, that what you are now telling me was said 2 years ago by Somoza. That is, it was the communists, the Sandino-communists. So you are telling me that in El Salvador there is a confrontation that is more or less similar. So where are the people?

[Answer] It has been fully established in many ways that in El Salvador the source of arms supply is nations like Cuba. Cuba is a communist country, Cuba is a socialist country, reaffirmed, said a thousand and one times by Fidel Castro. That is, in that country there is a confrontation that is different than the one that occurred here in Nicaragua. You cannot...[Calero changes thought] In El Salvador, guerrilla warfare does not have people's support.

[Question] Then while our people prepare against aggression in the militias--and there are thousands of militiamen--what happens to the parties like yours, the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], which continues in an impassive attitude? Where are you going to head in the event of aggression, which I hope does not happen?

[Answer] Look here, we are not impassive. Here in Nicaragua, we live here, we work for Nicaragua and we are giving all our wealth for Nicaragua. As I said, I am optimistic. I have faith in God that no aggression will occur in Nicaragua.

In addition, the political parties--it is not the political parties duty to arm militias or to arm armies. Armies, militias and so forth are the government's responsibility, and in this case it is the government that is doing this and we, as a party, do not have to think about arming a militia or arming an army.

[Question] Here it is the working people who arm themselves.

[Answer] Well, it is the government. The defense of national sovereignty is its responsibility. As I said, national sovereignty is not only defended with arms. Arms must be the last resort. If we are civil people, then let us try to solve problems through dialogue, through active dialogue, through active help, through active work, and not necessarily fall into believing the only solution is an armed solution.

[Announcer] We have been talking to Dr Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, political secretary of the PCD. [end recording]

MLC'S SACASA FIELDS QUESTIONS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA032302 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Apr 81

["Direct Line" program with Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, leader of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement [MLC]--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I am Rosa Isabel Herrera from Leon. After achieving the first objective--the economic blockade of the Nicaraguan people by the U.S. Government--I ask you what your stand will be in case of an armed invasion?

[Answer] Miss Herrera says: After achieving the first objective, which was the cutoff of assistance. I don't know whose first objective she is talking about. Is she talking about herself and a group that she belongs to? Regarding the invasion that she announces, I would also have to say that I cannot really say what my position would be because it would depend on who comes here and what they want.

[Question] Hello, I am calling from a private home and my name is Miguel (Siusa). What is your movement's position toward the Sandinist revolution and what do you think of the U.S. Government's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua? Another question is: What is your position as a Nicaraguan and revolutionary, if you are revolutionary, toward the Sandinist people's revolution? Thank you.

[Answer] Mr (Siusa) I beg you to excuse me if my reply does not fully satisfy you. You wonder what the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement's position is regarding the revolutionary victory and I tell you that, to achieve that victory, the movement openly cooperated with all the other organizations interested in the country's liberation and with the greatest good will, after the joy of the victory, the movement has been willing to get involved in the revolutionary task of rebuilding Nicaragua to the extent that it has had to and has been allowed to.

You also ask about my position. I tell you that as a disciplined party member my position is consistent with and limited to the party guidelines.

[Question] I am Armando Morales and we are calling from the Defense Ministry. What do you think of the armed organization of our people in the people's militias? Do you belong to the militias and, if so, why? Thank you.

[Answer] As a good aide of the Defense Ministry, Mr Morales wants to know what I think of the people's militias and I think that if the government officials feel that the organization of the people's militias is necessary and appropriate at a certain time for the defense of the nation, they must have a reason and, in fact, Mr Morales from his post in the Defense Ministry is in a better position than I am to gauge the need for or appropriateness of such a measure.

On whether I have joined the militias, I tell you that I am about 70 years old and that I don't really know whether old men could do any good in the militias and I don't know if the militias need the very modest contribution of citizens such as myself who I think can be more useful in other tasks related to the national welfare.

[Question] I am Rene Cano from Santana neighborhood, Greetings, Companero Sacasa. Having experienced civil wars in this country on account of the ambition for power of liberals and conservatives, and having even experienced military intervention by U.S. imperialism, during the last of which the bourgeoisie together with imperialism created the National Guard and chose General Somoza Garcia as its leader, who later went his own way, began forming an economic empire which absorbed part of the national economy and was later joined by the bourgeoisie to end the enormous competition, I have three questions: What would your government platform be if you became president in the new Nicaragua? What do you think about the economic and grain embargo against Nicaragua imposed by the United States and what would be your position if imperialism, in collusion with the counterrevolutionary bands, were to invade our country? Thank you.

[Answer] This must be a futuristic question regarding the 1985 elections, as far as I can see. My friend, let me first return your greetings and thank you for the narration of the founding of the National Guard and your other observations which are rather accurate. Your first question was about my presidential platform. Dr Blandon [not further identified] in a very timely manner explained that such a question should be answered closer to 1985 when we can speak of presidential candidates. By the way, I hope not to be one. I would say that a magnificent platform would be the revolutionary government platform that the revolutionary movement led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front announced in late May or early June 1979. That platform which all the other political groups interested in Nicaragua's liberation endorsed achieved the unity of Nicaraguans. I think that would be an excellent platform for any government leader and I wish the incumbent administration would go back to the original idea of implementing it.

Regarding your question about our attitude toward the food embargo, I confess that I am very concerned, as you must be also. In fact all Nicaraguans, at least those in the middle and lower levels, who don't have the facilities provided by power, must be concerned over the difficulties that we may have to experience in getting food. We will all share those difficulties. Therefore, all Nicaraguans should really be concerned about the possibility that food will be scarce as long as that concern does not take us to extremes at odds with the national dignity.

[Question] Good evening, I am Leonardo Enrique Arias from the Linda Vista neighborhood. My questions are: What do you have to say about the break in economic relations with Nicaragua by the United States? Do you think Nicaragua posed any problem to the U.S. Government? Since you are considered bourgeois and an opponent of the revolutionary government, why did Radio Sandino invite you to be a guest or did you do it for some gain? Thank you.

[Answer] Sir, regarding the first part of your question, I think that has already been answered. As to whether I am bourgeois and an opponent, as you say, nobody had really told me that I was an opponent of the revolutionary government although I may disagree with many of the measures dictated by the government, especially those not in keeping with the original platform. However, you asked why I was invited by Radio Sandino since I am a bourgeois opponent. I would like you to address that question, as it would be easy for you to do so, to those who had the kindness of inviting me. However, your question gives me the opportunity to express my many thanks to Radio Sandino which, though risking views such as your own, had the kindness to invite me.

[Question] Good evening, I am Jose Adan Salinas Rivera and I am calling from Santa Rita, Managua Department. I want you to answer three questions: To what extent is your party's platform consistent with that of the Sandinist Front and, if it is to a large extent, what is the raison d'etre of your party?

How many militants does your party have? What is your party doing to improve the cotton harvest and to counteract the U.S. economic blockade that Nicaragua is experiencing?

[Answer] Regarding Don Jose Adan's question on the Liberal platform, I am going to explain that the Constitutionalist Liberal Party has had very clear principles, ideas and programs for many years and, as you yourself said, it may concur in some points with the Sandinist Front's platform but I don't think that the concurrence is such that we should be absorbed into the front. Regarding the number of militants, I will tell you that we face the difficulty that during the years of the dictatorship the party leadership was very distant from the large mass of liberals because our relationship was made difficult by the dictatorship, but it cannot be denied that the large majority of the traditional liberals here supported and still support the movement.

About what we are doing for the cotton harvest, I can tell you that liberal farmers are generally working hard throughout the country under difficult circumstances which are made even harder sometimes by the lack of understanding of some people who think that being revolutionary means attacking producers and who are thus hurting production, the country and the job sources. Well then, the large majority of liberals are here trying to make the country produce, contributing to economic reactivation, providing jobs to Nicaraguans and cooperating with the revolutionary government in national reconstruction.

OPPOSITION ASKS POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING WITH FSLN

PA081615 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The opposition political parties have proposed that a new meeting to be held with the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] National Directorate be postponed. They have also suggested to the front's leaders that this second meeting be held in a neutral place in order to be able to talk more freely.

Both the Social Christians and the members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] expressed these views after being invited to a second meeting with members of the National Directorate.

MDN member Alvaro Jerez suggested that the meeting be held Friday. The Social Christians have reportedly excused themselves from attending today because they are busy with other activities.

RENE NUNEZ: FSLN NEVER SUSPENDED TALKS WITH CHURCH

PA070344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Sandinist Front and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have never suspended the dialogue with the Catholic Church or even with Protestant churches, said Companero Rene Nunez, secretary of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in reply to a question asked by a newsman Friday. He spoke at the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Labor Central during a news conference where the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization announced the letter of dignity and national sovereignty.

The Sandinist leader also said that the Nicaraguan bishops had been invited to a dialogue with the Sandinist National Liberation Front, following the round of talks with various sectors interested in national unity for the country's reconstruction.

TOMAS BORGE REPORTS ON TRIP TO LIBYA, ACCORDS

PA081908 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] "Important agreements on economic, trade and cultural exchanges were signed with the Government of Libya," reported Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister, who visited that brother country for several days. Borge arrived at "Augusto Cesar Sandino" International Airport yesterday afternoon.

He said that the aid of the Republic of Libya to our country is very extensive but refused to give more specific details "because first I want to inform the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction."

"We have signed," he added, "various agreements for financing and for technical assistance in the search for oil. We were able to talk with Libyan leaders on four occasions and with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi himself with whom we discussed 'the Third World theory,' which he said he respects just like any other theory that tries to solve the problems of mankind."

Commander Borge was received by a delegation made up of Commander Eden Pastora, defense deputy minister and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias' Guerrilla Commander Raul Venerio, chief of the Sandinist air force and other officials of the revolutionary government.

A minister adviser of the Libyan Government arrived with Borge who arrived aboard a modern jet of the Libyan Arab Airline provided by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

"Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will come to Nicaragua on a date not yet specified," Commander Borge confirmed, adding that a Libyan leader who was invited by the Nicaraguan Government will visit us in the next few days.

The interior minister said that he received many demonstrations of solidarity and that the Libyan leaders said that threats against Nicaragua are threats against the Arab Republic of Libya and that Nicaragua is not alone.

Asked about the suspension of the U.S. loans, Borge said that he was aware of the matter but that he could not make any statements because he was not thoroughly informed on the subject. In conclusion, he said that he was happy to be back on Nicaraguan soil again and to be back with the heroic Nicaraguan people to whom he sent a warm greeting.

EX-SANDINIST FIGHTER SAYS CASTRO FREQUENT VISITOR

PA090259 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr (AFP)--Official Nicaraguan circles have so far ignored the statement in Costa Rica of former Sandinist fighter Miguel Olivares, who denounced the radicalization of the Nicaraguan revolution and said, among many other things, that Cuban leader Fidel Castro makes frequent secret visits to Managua.

Olivares, a Costa Rican who said he worked for the Sandinist intelligence service, maintained that Fidel Castro has secretly visited Nicaragua some 40 times since the revolutionary victory in July 1979.

According to official versions, the Cuban president has only visited Nicaragua for the celebrations of the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory in July 1980. On that occasion Castro stayed 10 days, touring Nicaragua's most important regions, where he lauded the country's great natural resources.

Olivares' statement, which included harsh attacks on the Sandinist revolution and its leaders and which were picked up by international news agencies, were not published by the Nicaraguan press today and even sectors that oppose Sandinism agreed that the charges of the former fighter "are exaggerated."

The rumors about alleged secret visits by Castro are not new here. They have been rumors in the past which said the Cuban leader usually arrives at the airport at Montelimar Ranch, 69 km southeast of Managua, one of the main properties of former dictator Anastasio Somoza.

According to Olivares, Castro "lunches in Managua and dines in Havana" and the object of his visits to Nicaragua is to guide and advise the Sandinist leaders on the course the Nicaraguan revolution should follow.

PEASANTS CHARGE HARASSMENT BY RADICAL SANDINISTS

PA051636 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 81 p 16

[Text] Toribio Soza Centeno, Santos Lopez Perez and Jose Luis Cortedano, representatives of unions of Matagalpa Department affiliated with the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN], have outlined to LA PRENSA the troubles faced by CTN members in their area. They are from El Cerro, Santa Rosa and other places and are in Managua to attend the CTN congress.

We have been organized in peasant unions of a Christian leaning since 1970. We worked hard for the revolution. Our farms and houses were used as havens [by revolutionaries] and many of us were arrested and mistreated by the National Guard.

Now we are being harassed, attacked and branded as counterrevolutionaries if we do not support the Farmworkers Association (ATC).

The three peasants said they support their Christian labor federation and added that the position some leaders in the north have assumed is false and negative and does not represent the goals for which they fought.

We receive constant threats and sometimes are the victims of false accusations by radical elements.

The peasants said they run into trouble with the Agricultural and Livestock Development Ministry and the Agrarian Reform Institute when they apply for tools and assistance.

They explained that they are not political but simply men who want to go on working in the fields.

The ATC, the Sandinist Defense Committees and other organizations have been causing many problems and this naturally worries peasants in Matagalpa, they said.

"Our problems stem from differences with the radical Sandinist elements, who accuse us of supporting the bourgeoisie and capitalism."

We are simply country people looking for solutions. We are trying to increase production. We seek good opportunities, good crops. outlets for our products and something to eat every day, Soza said.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

FL081245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly led by Assembly Vice President Janos Peter has ended its official visit to Cuba. Peter and his delegation were seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by the members of the Party Central Committee Raul Roa Garcia, acting president of the National Assembly, and Angel Moreno Boffil; and by Hungarian Ambassador to Cuba Jeno Jakus and other Cuban and Hungarian officials.

IRAQI ENVOY MARKS BA'TH PARTY ANNIVERSARY

FL081547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Cuba, Arkad Tawifq Isma'il, last night hosted a reception at the Palace of Conventions in Havana on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Ba'th Socialist Party. Party Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos, Central Committee members Raul Leon Torras and Adolfo Valdivia and alternate Central Committee member Rodrigo Alvarez Cambra attended the reception. Others present included senior officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Foreign Ministry officials, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and other guests.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLAN WRITERS--A cooperation agreement between the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists--UNEAC--and the Union of Angolan Writers was signed at noon today at UNEAC headquarters in Havana. Nicolas Guillen, member of the party Central Committee and president of UNEAC, signed for the Cuban side, while Antonio Jacinto Martins, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, secretary of state for culture of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the Union of Angolan Writers, signed for the Angolan side. The agreement, which will be in effect until 1985, provides for the exchange of works, literary experiences, publications and delegations between the two organizations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 31 Mar 81 FL]

REGIONAL ECONOMISTS MEETING--The second meeting of the executive bureau of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Economists will be held in Havana prior the congress of Third World economists which will be held in Cuba [26-30 April]. In an interview with Radio Reloj, Fernando Gonzalez, vice president of the National Association of Cuban Economists, said his organization is preparing to expand ties of cooperation and exchange experiences with the Latin American economists who soon will visit our capital. Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Colombia and Honduras are represented in the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Economists. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1358 GMT 26 Mar 81 FL]

ARCHBISHOP'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY--The Christian Peace Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, a Christian movement for the peace, independence and progress of peoples, has released a declaration in Havana on the first anniversary of the assassination of Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The declaration says that his death was meant to silence the voice of the people but that the Salvadorans have never been more in charge of their destiny and never more effective as a symbol for the exploited. His vile assassination, after Monsignor Romero had denounced U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador, has only unmasked his assassins, the declaration notes. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81 FL]

BRAZIL

FIRST CUBAN TRADE MISSION VISITS SAO PAULO

PY090212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Apr (AFP)--A Cuban trade mission--the first to visit Brazil--has been in Sao Paulo. Sources close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry today reported that the visit has no political significance.

Three representatives of a Cuban firm headquartered in Panama have been holding talks with representatives of a Sao Paulo firm that specializes in alcohol distillery. They will not meet with Brazilian Government officials, however.

The two countries do not maintain diplomatic relations.

(?Cuban businessmen) have visited Brazil in recent times but always within the framework of multilateral meetings, especially those related to sugar, observers said.

Brasilia does not intend to modify its policy toward Cuba and its policy of convergence toward Latin America does not include the Havana government, the source said.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ATTORNEY GENERAL APPOINTED--Brasilia--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo yesterday appointed Paulo Cesar Cataldo national attorney general in place of Clovis Ramalhete, who has been appointed member of the Supreme Federal Court. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Apr 81 p 4 PY]

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF--Brasilia--The commander of the 3d Army, Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques, yesterday indicated that he will take over as army chief of staff on 15 May, thus replacing Gen Ernani Ayrosa da Silva, who will be placed on reserve status. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Mar 81 p 4 PY]

JOINT AIRCRAFT WITH ITALY--Sao Paulo, 27 Mar (LATIN)--A spokesman of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] stated here last night that Brazilian and Italian officials will sign in Rome today a statement of intent to invest $600 million in the design and development of a subsonic fighter plane which will be called the AM-X. The Italian Air Force has already ordered 200 AM-X's and its Brazilian counterpart is planning to purchase 100 more. The new fighter plane should begin flying in 1983 and its assembly line production is scheduled for 1986. Each AM-X will cost approximately $10 million. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 81 PY]

ECUADOR

PERU REPORTEDLY MOBILIZING TROOPS ALONG BORDER

PA081404 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Today's issue of the newspaper EL TIEMPO of this capital indicates that Peru is mobilizing troops again along the border.

Regular Peruvian Army troops with heavy equipment have been mobilized once more and are again taking up positions along the border with our country, according to reliable reports from Huaquillas.

Peasants and inhabitants of some northern Peruvian towns have reportedly detected a cautious mobilization of Peruvian troops in the last 48 hours. The revelations have been made to relatives and friends living in that town, to whom they have expressed their concern over this action by the Peruvian Government.

In this connection, it has been recalled that the Talara agreement, which called for an end to hostilities following a treacherous Peruvian attack against Ecuadorean border towns, was signed on 2 October 1941 but that, a few days later, Colonel Montes of the Peruvian Army announced an imminent failure of the Talara negotiations and Peru once more violated Ecuador's territorial sovereignty, occupying Ecuadorean positions from Puyango to the southern area.

In view of these circumstances, the inhabitants of Huaquillas have demanded that the government immediately ask for the intervention by the friendly countries which intervened in the latest conflict with Peru under an OAS mandate. They ask that this latest charge be investigated as it would constitute a new violation of the agreement for separation of forces on the part of President Belaunde Terry's administration. Ecuador has strictly abided by the agreement.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PRC--Quito, 4 Apr (AFP)--Gonzalo Paredes will be Ecuador's first ambassador to the PRC. He was charge d'affaires in Romania. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 4 Apr 81 PA]

NEW OIL WELLS--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] will begin exploitation of the Sequoia oil fields in the northeastern part of the country. The Sequoia fields are part of six discovered by CEPE during the first 20 months of the present administration. The exploratory period of this field was successful and well No 6 was producing 5,800 barrels of crude daily between 28 and 30 API, which confirmed the existence of good quality oil in the zone. There is also the possibility that the oil reserves are higher than expected. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81 PA]

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS RETURNS FROM MEXICO

PA090243 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 8 Apr (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins returned to Caracas tonight after an official 3-day visit to Mexico at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Herrera Campins arrived at Simon Bolivar Airport on the coast near Caracas at 2015 (0015 GMT).

During his stay in Mexico City, Herrera Campins defended the right of asylum, reiterated the decision to extend a friendly hand to the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta and to seek a solution to the "terrorism of any ideology" in El Salvador.

He also advocated the need to strengthen OPEC.

It has been emphasized here that Guyana was excluded from the Mexican-Venezuelan energy cooperation agreement for Central America and the Caribbean, which includes Belize and Haiti.

During Guyanese President Forbes Burnham's recent visit to Caracas, he said he will not cede 1 millimeter of the two-thirds of Guyana that Venezuela has been claiming for the past century. It has been stressed here that Venezuela will apparently use petroleum as a weapon to force Guyana to undertake negotiations.